Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
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VOL. XLV....NO. 13,941. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SENATE IN REVOLT

ANTI-COAL TRUST BILL PASSED WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

Senator Humphrey Forces the Upper House to Go Against the Wishes of Boss Platt's Son's Law Firm—The Domination of Tracy, Boardman & Platt Had Become Simply Unendurable—Machine Men Fairly Smoked Out of Their Position.

ALBANY, April 24.—The finest exhibition thus far given of "smoking out" the Senators took place this morning.

The second Anti-Coal Trust bill was under consideration. This is the measure which the family end of Mr. Platt's legislative machine has been trying to kill, as has been said in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. A hard fight was made, but since THE TIMES has given opportunity for the sentiments of the legislators against this paternal interference to reach the public, the Senators have been trying to override the tyranny.

The legislators are fully aware of the wholesale business which Mr. Platt has been attempting. For the first time on the floor of the Senate hints at a scandal were openly made this morning in connection with this Anti-Coal Trust bill.

"This Senate cannot afford not to pass this bill," said Senator Ford of New-York. He doubtless has known that the Platt family interests have been brought to bear against it, because Mr. Platt's son is one of the attorneys for a railroad corporation against which the bill was directed.

"We have all heard the rumors which have been afloat," continued Senator Ford. "We must not permit the kick of any man to prevent its passage. I have personal assurances from the Attorney General that this bill is satisfactory to him. Let us pass it, and then there cannot be a scandal in connection with it. I feel certain if it is sent to the Governor that he will sign it."

Thus prodded, the Senators at once grew shy in their opposition, and in the final vote every one present except Mr. Lexow, who was excused from voting, supported it.

There was an interesting fight over the bill.

It lasted about an hour, and in that time Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Lexow, aided by Mr. Grady, attempted to kill it.

Senator Humphrey, who has not heretofore done much hard fighting on the Senate floor, took the aggressive and won laurels for himself. The bill under consideration was Mr. Robbins's, which was amended in the Senate Judiciary Committee at the instance of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Since it was reported, it has had a long nap on the calendar and two attempts to move it have been unsuccessful.

There was a conference of a number of Senators over it last night, and it was agreed that they could not afford to let the bill die under the existing circumstances.

Mr. Humphrey this morning moved it; Senator Grady moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Grady, and Mr. Lexow favored this proposition, which would have been sure death for the bill at this stage in the session. Senator Humphrey vigorously opposed any such action, and he went about the chamber interviewing the various Senators with an activity that was a revelation.

Senator Ford's speech came toward the end of the fight. He said it was a suspicious circumstance that such a bill, involving such interests, had been allowed to slumber so near the close of the session, and he pointed out that rumors as to tricks to kill the bill had been circulated outside of the Senate chamber. Following this introduction came the remarks already quoted.

Mr. Ellsworth, who had favored the motion to recommit, seeing that he had not the necessary support, took a new tack. He wanted the bill to be sent to the committee with instructions to report at once.

Had the committee once obtained possession and amended the bill by a change of punctuation marks, as was intended, the bill must then have gone over for three days, and at this stage of the session that would have been almost as good as ordering it killed.

Senator Humphrey jumped into the fight and opposed any such action. He appealed to the Senate to stand squarely to the issue and vote for or against the bill in the open. Then Mr Ellsworth withdrew his motion.

When the vote was taken to recommit the bill ten Senators voted in favor of thus killing it. The ten were Ahearn, Coggeshall, Featherson, Grady, Koehler, Martin, McCarren, Munzinger, Sullivan, and Wieman.

The Senate amendments were then stricken out and the bill as it came from the Assembly was passed, receiving 46 affirmative votes. Of the men who had been trying to kill it by sending it back to committee not one of them dared vote to kill it when the issue was put before them on a direct vote.

Mr. Lexow said he believed the bill was unconstitutional. He was excused from voting by action of the Senate. The absentees were Pavey, Seibert, and Wilcox.

The bill is the companion to the one signed by the Governor so reluctantly last week, and provides a method of procedure for the Attorney General in his investigation and prosecution of trusts. Without it, the other bill would have been practically of little or no effect.

The significant thing in connection with the history of these bills is that the Senate arose in wrath against measures so strongly backed by the legal firm of which Mr. Platt's son is a member. Even Platt Senators could not stand the notorious system of using a political "pull" in the interests of corporations so openly and to such an extent as it has been used this session.

SAYS HE WAS NOT A PLAGIARIST.

The Rev. Timothy Jonathan Lee Talks About the Class Ode He Wrote.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—The Rev. Timothy Jonathan Lee, who accused the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of plagiarism, and who himself has been accused of plagiarism in the composition of the parting ode of his class at Yale College, more than twenty years ago, said to-night:

"Dr. Phelps was a prominent pastor in New-Haven. His son, Dryden, was a classmate of mine at the preparatory school. It is absurd to say that I took several lines of Dr. Phelps's poem and incorporated them, to be sung in an ode on an occasion when Dr. Phelps himself probably would be present, and when his son was almost sure to be there, and perhaps a hundred other persons familiar with the poems of so prominent a clergyman. It would have been almost as rash an act as purloining from a member of the Faculty.

"I could not have been such a fool as deliberately to imperil my diploma, that I had been working four years to secure, and told the truth when I said I was utterly ignorant of having made such an appropriation until I saw the matter in a New-York newspaper. I think the intelligent portion of the public will see the reasonableness of this position, although I do not think it cares much about the matter."

Arbor Day in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—This was Arbor Day in New-Jersey, and in every schoolhouse in the State the day was observed. Every school set out trees, planted vines, shrubs, or plants. Appropriate exercises were held. It is now mandatory on all teachers in the State to hold these exercises, and the interest in them has increased greatly.

The Tobacco Trust Suit.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—The case of John R. Miller & Sons against the American Tobacco Company was heard for the last time in this city to-day. The taking of testimony for the defense was closed and the suit now goes before the Chancery Court at Trenton, where final argument will be heard June 23, 24, 25, and 26.

MR. MARTIN EJECTS A LOBBYIST.

The Senator Says He Didn't Use His Foot, but Others Thought He Did.

ALBANY, April 24.—Senator "Barney" Martin of New-York has been the subject of congratulations this evening for the part he took in summarily ridding the Senate floor of a lobbyist at this afternoon's session. He literally "chased" him out of the room.

Eye witnesses affirm that the Senator's right foot assisted in the exit, but Senator Martin says he did not attempt either to kick or to use any other physical force.

The man who got out in a hurry was John A. Jewell of New-York, whose card says he is business manager of The Excise Herald.

A bill came up for passage proposing to restore to the New-York City Fire Department two former firemen, named Burke and Drevet. Some time ago several of the fire chiefs told Senator Martin that Drevet had been discharged from the department for cowardice. Accordingly, to-day Mr. Martin asked that the bill be laid aside.

Jewell has been posing as a representative of the Fire Department interests here. He has wearied and worried Senators, and his interference in city legislation has been the subject of correspondence between John Proctor Clarke of the Corporation Counsel's office and Mayor Strong.

Jewell is not one of the authorized legislative correspondents, but secured the privilege of the floor through Clerk Kenyon, he says. He sat behind Senator Martin today, and as the latter made his request, he leaned over and said: "You have no business to object to that bill. It's all right. It's been all fixed."

Senator Martin at once resented this interference. "Who are you?" he asked. "You've no business to talk to me in that way; get out."

Jewell walked away, and Senator Page went to Mr. Martin and told him he ought to have kicked the man off the floor. "He's a lobbyist who has no business here," said Senator Page. Jewell presently returned and began to say something to "Barney," whose blood was still up. He turned on him.

"You scoundrel! You get off this floor, and don't you ever come on it again while I'm here!" shouted "Barney," growing madder every second.

"Then," said he to a TIMES correspondent to-night, "I started for him. He turned, ducked his head, and ran. I followed into the little smoking room. He got to a door and went through it out into the corridor. That was all there was to it. I was hot."

The incident caused considerable excitement. A messenger ran to the corridor, yelling for Sergeant at Arms "Garry" Benson. He was eating a bowl of bread and milk in the restaurant. He dropped his spoon and hurried to the Senate just in time to hear Senator Martin say that he apologized if he had violated the orderly procedure of the Senate.

Senator Ellsworth was in the chair. "You did a good thing," said he. "No apology is needed. The man got no more than he deserved."

The Sergeant at Arms later hunted up Jewell and directed him to keep off the floor of the Senate hereafter.

DR. PULLMAN HAS RETRACTED.

Mlle. Jane May Withdraws Her Suit and Writes a Sharp Letter.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 24.—The slander case against the Rev. Dr. Joseph Pullman of the First Methodist Church of this city, brought by Mlle Jane May, the French actress and pantomimist, in which she asked for $25,000 damages, alleging that the clergyman, from the pulpit, referred to her as a "low, brilliant swell Parisian courtesan," is to be withdrawn.

Rev. Dr. Pullman to-day published a retraction over his signature, in which he says of the words used in his sermon on Dec. 1, 1895:

> At that time I knew absolutely nothing of Mlle. May, beyond her relation to that performance, and it was my deliberate purpose that my remarks should be impersonal. I have from the first regretted exceedingly that my words were connected with the actress. It was a great satisfaction to me that Mlle. May repudiated the aforesaid article as a truthful description of her performance, and if I have done her any injury or injustice by assuming that the article was published with her consent, or used any expression which in any degree may have reflected upon her private character, I regret it, and this has been my attitude in this case from the first.

In her letter expressing her satisfaction at the retraction Mlle. May says:

> Your retraction of the reckless and unchristian-like charges against my moral character has been submitted to me, and is accepted. But I feel that I can, without impropriety, suggest that it is my hope that the course I have pursued in this matter may at least be the means of deterring clergymen who think less in the pulpit of the Gospel of Christ than notoriety and self-aggrandizement from making unproveked and malicious attacks upon actress of whom they know absolutely nothing. When we meet on that last awful day before Him who will judge us all, He will decide between us and right the wrong which you have done me, but which it is beyond your power to undo.

Dr. Pullman to-night said that in the settlement of the case he had not been called upon to pay one cent.

MAY HAVE PEACE FOR PATRONAGE.

Brooklyn's Republican Leaders Confer Secretly in the Mayor's Office.

It is said by Brooklyn Republicans that word has been sent from Albany that unless the Wurster-Willis faction changes its method of distributing patronage and recognizes the Worth-Buttling faction none of the bills now before the Legislature affecting the city will be passed.

One or two efforts have been made within the last few days to come to some kind of an agreement, and yesterday there was another conference in the Mayor's office to effect harmony. Mayor Wurster, Tax Collector Appleton, City Works Commissioner Willis, Sheriff Buttling, Walter B. Atterbury, President Clark of the Board of Aldermen, and John M. Ward, representing Controller Palmer, were present, and, it is said, were sworn to secrecy.

It is known, however, that the bills reorganizing the Bridge Trustees, the Charities Department, changing the appointing power in the case of the Commissioner of Jurors, and for the appointment of a Commissioner of Accounts were discussed.

The factions have been fighting over these bills, and the leaders were hastily called together to come to some definite agreement upon the appointments that will be made under them.

"We've got Mayor Wurster in a tight hole," said a prominent Republican last night, "and he knows it, and now he must get down from his high horse and knuckle down to us—that is, if he expects anything in the way of legislation."

Will Sue the State for $10,000.

A son of E. H. Barto of Flushing, L. I., went for an outing near Creedmoor one day last October. While in the woods near the State Rifle Range, he was struck by a stray bullet, said to have been fired on the range. As the law then stood, it was impossible to bring suit against the State. Counsel for the boy therefore drew up a special act, which permits persons injured in this way to bring suit for damages not to exceed $10,000. The bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, and awaits the signature of Gov. Morton. As soon as it is signed, suit for $10,000 will be commenced against the State.

Fire in a Jersey City Schoolhouse.

A fire was discovered yesterday in St. Aloysius Academy, a school maintained by the Sisters of Charity at 110 Grand Street, Jersey City. The school is on the ground floor of the building, while the upper floors are occupied by the sisters. There are eighty pupils in the school—sixty girls and twenty boys. They were all marched out of the building, and the fire was then extinguished.

Unknown Insane Woman Found.

An insane woman is being detained in Police Headquarters in Stapleton, S. I. She is young, is dressed in a fashionable dark skirt, blue striped waist, and black felt hat, and wears a diamond breastpin, a diamond ring, and a wedding ring. She was found wandering about the streets at midnight Thursday. She is unable to give any information about herself, and to all questions replies: "309 Grand Street, New-York."

DEATH OF GEORGE MUNRO

EXPIRES SUDDENLY WHILE NEAR HIS HOME IN THE CATSKILLS.

Made a Fortune in Providing Popular Literature at a Low Price for the Masses—He Was at One Time an Instructor in Mathematics, and Was Prepared for the Ministry—Benefactions That He Made in Behalf of Education.

George Munro died suddenly Thursday morning at Pine Hill, in the Catskills, where he had gone to superintend repairs and improvements on his country home. He fell dead on the road between the late Dr. Howard Crosby's house and his own while walking from breakfast to the place where his men were at work.

A medical examination showed that heart failure was the cause of death. A telegram was sent by the property caretaker to Mr. Munro's family, and yesterday the body was brought to this city by Mr. Munro's sons. It was taken to his late home, 15 West Fifty-seventh street, and is to be buried in Greenwood Cemetery next Monday.

George Munro was born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Nov. 12, 1825. By his own efforts he received the best education the Province afforded, and from 1850 to 1856 he was instructor in mathematics in the Free Church College, Halifax, completing at the same time a course in theology. He came to New-York in 1856. He had only a few hundred dollars and no position assured. His first employment was with the American News Company at a small salary.

His position and his earlier education set him thinking of the problem of cheap, and yet good, literature for the masses. After a small preliminary venture with a series of cheap novels, he started, in 1867, The Fireside Companion. This was followed, in 1877, by the Seaside Library, the first numbers of which, in the order of their appearance, were "East Lynne," "John Halifax," "Jane Eyre," "A Woman Hater," "The Black Indies," "The Last Days of Pompeii," and "Adam Bede."

The margin of profit in these books was small, but the business was large and increasing. Mr. Munro became a rich man, and the American people secured the best popular literature at prices hitherto not approached. It was this revolution in the publishing business that gave him his reputation with the general public. But to a narrower circle was known the use Mr. Munro made of his wealth. He endowed professorships of physics, literature, philosophy, history, and Constitutional law in Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., and made gifts to it for scholarships and other purposes, so that his total benefactions to that institution aggregated nearly $500,000.

He was also a benefactor of the New-York University, of which, at the time of his death, he was a member of the council. Mr. Munro was an ardent, though liberal-minded, Presbyterian, and his donations to Church objects were large and continuous. He was a member of Dr. John Hall's church.

Mr. Munro leaves a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. The sons are engaged in the publishing business in the firm of George Munro's Sons. Of the daughters the younger is at home, the other is the wife of President Schurman of Cornell University.

WOMEN KILLED AND MAN BOUND.

Merchant Suspected of Murdering His Wife and Sister-in-Law.

LA PLATA, Md., April 24.—Mrs. Cocking, wife of a prominent merchant here, and her sister, Daisy Miller, were murdered last night, and Mr. Cocking was so badly injured that he is likely to die.

The bodies of the women were found in their rooms by a neighbor this morning. Mr. Cocking was found in the cellar, where he had been thrown, gagged, and bound, and in an unconscious condition.

Until Mr. Cocking regains consciousness it is impossible to get any facts as to the murders.

The suspicion gained ground to-night that Cocking committed the double murder. When he was found in the cellar, he was tied about the feet with a piece of rope, and it was at first supposed that the murderer, or murderers after disposing of the two women, had bound Cocking and thrown him into the cellar. His appearance gave credence to that belief, as he was somewhat battered about the face and head. The fact that his hands were not tied excited some comment. He explained this condition by stating that he had managed to free his hands by using a piece of glass.

Cocking is being watched by a Deputy Sheriff.

SUIT AGAINST NEW-YORK BROKERS.

Milmine, Bodman & Co. Defendants in an Action Brought in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—In the Federal Court suit was brought by Robert R. Beard, receiver of the First National Bank of Pella, Iowa, against the commission firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., Chicago and New-York, members of the Board of Trade and the Stock Exchange of those cities.

George Milmine, Charles E. Milmine, and Edward C. Bodman of the firm are residents of New-York City.

The suit is brought against the firm as brokers for E. R. Cassatt, who was President of the Pella Bank, claiming $50,000, which, it is alleged, Cassatt took without authority from the funds of the bank, on deposit at the National Bank of Illinois, in this city, and lost in speculation on the Board of Trade, the defendants making the deals for him.

Death of Capt. Lockwood.

Official information reached the Marine Division of the Custom House yesterday of the death of Capt. James L. Lockwood of the City of Para of the Pacific Mail Line, at Panama on March 25. The letter received yesterday was from the United States Consul at Panama. It had been written to make authentic record of Capt. Lockwood's rescue of the crew of the Kearsarge when that vessel stranded on Roncador Reef. Exposure in that undertaking resulted in congestion of the lungs, from which he did not recover. His body was buried in the American cemetery at Panama.

Jeweler Anderson Found Guilty.

A jury, before Judge Newburger, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday, after a short deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty against Andrew J. Anderson, a jeweler, of 96 Seventh Street, charged with having in his possession a quantity of silverware belonging to James T. Kernochan, Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Kernochan was robbed last January. Anderson said he bought the silverware in Bowery auction rooms. Sentence will be pronounced on Wednesday.

The Concord Sails from Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Navy Department has been informed that the gunboat Concord arrived at Honolulu April 16, and would leave for San Francisco April 23, (yesterday.) The Concord started from the China station for home a few days after the little gunboat Petrel, but, as was expected, passed the latter on the way. The Petrel is now probably at Honolulu, or else has started thence for San Francisco in company with the Concord.

Death of Policeman Zimmerman.

Policeman Zimmerman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who was injured while chasing a pair of burglars over the roof of a house at Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue, early in the morning of April 10, died last night at the Harlem Hospital. Death was due to peritonitis.

BATTLE OF THIEVES AND A POSSE.

Two Safe Blowers Shot, Two Captured—One Probably Drowned.

HAZELTON, Penn., April 24.—An exciting shooting affray occurred at White Haven this morning when a posse of citizens attacked a band of robbers who were fleeing from Mauch Chunk. Five men gained an entrance to the East Mauch Chunk Post Office shortly after midnight. They blew open the safe with dynamite. The noise aroused citizens, and the robbers were chased before they secured any plunder, and they boarded a Jersey Central freight train.

A telegram notified Chief of Police Transue, at White Haven, of their movements. Transue collected a posse, consisting of George Kocher, Charles Waller, Samuel Felter, and William Hughes. The freight train was flagged below the station, and the officers began inspecting the cars, when they heard voices in one of the box cars. Securing one door, the posse turned to the other and commanded the robbers to come out. They answered with their revolvers, and then an exciting fight took place.

One of the robbers dashed for the door, and was mistaken by a companion for an officer, and was shot in the hip. He tumbled out on the track, followed by another man, who was struck by Kocher with his gun. The fellow ran, and was shot. He went over the embankment, and disappeared in the river, and it is believed was drowned. Another member of the gang was captured by Hughes, and the two others escaped during the excitement.

The two men in custody refuse to give their names or say where they came from. No papers were found on them, but dynamite, fuses, caps, and revolvers were taken from them.

SAVED FROM FIRE IN A HOTEL.

A Binghamton Family's Narrow Escape—A Boy Hero.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 24.—Alfred Bastedo, his wife, two young daughters, a young son, David Davis, a bartender; Mrs. Davis, and Frank Smith were badly burned at 1:30 o'clock this morning, in a fire, which did $1,000 damage to Bastedo's hotel.

The family slept on the third floor of the hotel. Mr. Bastedo was aroused by the flames, and, opening the door of his room to investigate, was driven back by smoke. Mrs. Bastedo burst open the door of the children's room, and brought them into the apartment with herself and Mr. Bastedo. A ladder was raised, and several firemen entered the burning hotel. Fireman Allen found the room where the Bastedo's were, and all were nearly dead from smoke and flame. Mrs. Bastedo and her son Willie had already given up. The latter, who was supposed to be dead, was carried to the roof. Allen had the family take hold of his hands, and thus they ran to the roof through the dense smoke and flames. Allen carried Mrs. Bastedo and one of the children down the ladder, and Mr. Bastedo carried the other child.

In the meantime Firemen Hogg and Abbott, with great difficulty, had saved Mr. and Mrs. Davis and their little boy, the latter not being injured. Frank Smith escaped from a rear window by aid of a rope. "Lonnie" Bastedo carried his sister Carrie to the roof, and dropped her into the arms of Fireman Allen.

The fire originated in the sitting room, on the first floor, probably from a cigar stump thrown on the carpet by a guest.

TWO ASBURY OFFICIALS FIGHT.

Mr. Gravatt Badly Beat Mr. Applegate —Charges of Bribery.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 24.—A lively fight took place this afternoon between Thomas T. Gravatt and John T. Applegate, both Republican members of the Township Committee, which was holding a secret session at the time. Applegate, at a former meeting, intimated that Gravatt, who was the acting Chief of the Township Police last year, compelled the policemen to pay him $5 per month in order to hold their positions.

This subject was again discussed at today's meeting, and after Applegate repeated the bribery charges he was called a liar by Gravatt. This started the fight. Gravatt rushed at his colleague and struck him on the face repeatedly. Applegate attempted to ward off the blows, but did not attempt to strike back at his assailant.

Gravatt continued to strike Applegate, who rushed from the committee room, his face covered with blood and his eyes badly swollen. Gravatt attempted to follow, but Republican politicians present held him until his anger subsided.

Taxpayers of the township will demand that Applegate's charges of bribery be investigated.

PENALTIES MORE THAN A MILLION.

Papers Served on the Armour Company for Selling Oleomargarine.

ALBANY, April 24.—Commissioner of Agriculture Fred C. Schaub has caused papers to be served on Herman O. Armour, as the representative of the Armour Packing Company, in a suit instituted by his department against the company to recover penalties aggregating $1,150,000 for violations of the agricultural law during 1894, the violations consisting of selling oleomargarine in this State, made in imitation or semblance of butter.

Papers are ready to be served upon other concerns for penalties for similar offenses during the same period. This is the period during which the question was being litigated as to right of corporations in other States shipping oleomargarine into the State of New-York in original packages, and selling them in that form, the courts having held that the importers could not do this with oleomargarine made in imitation or semblance of butter, which made every sale by these people during that period a violation.

MISS JULIA STEVENSON'S WEDDING.

She Will Be Married May 28 to the Rev. M. B. Hardin.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It was announced to-day that the marriage of Miss Julia, the eldest daughter of Vice President Stevenson, and the Rev. Martin B. Hardin would be solemnized May 28 in the New-York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in this city.

Mr. Hardin is the son of P. Wat Hardin of Kentucky.

A Transit Company to Dissolve.

The Enterprise Transit Company of 45 Broadway, through its Directors, Francis L. Potts, William M. Potts, and George E. Webb of Philadelphia, applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, as it has ceased to do business. An order to show cause was set down by Justice Smyth for July 28. The company has no debts and no assets.

S. V. R. Cruger, the Yachtsman, Sued.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, suit was begun by Public Administrator Davenport against S. Van Rensselaer Cruger of New-York for $5,000 damages for the death of James Gill, a fireman on the defendant's yacht Allegia. The boilers burst on Sept. 13, 1893, and Gill was killed. The defense is contributory negligence. It is said that C. Oliver Iselin and Theodore Roosevelt will be witnesses.

Only Members Can Wear the Rosette.

Gov. Morton signed a bill yesterday amending the Penal Code of this State and making it a misdemeanor for any person to wear the insignia or rosette of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States unless entitled to do so under the constitution, rules, and regulations of the order.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair, try it. —Adv.

PARIS'S MOBS IRRITATED

RADICALS AND SOCIALISTS TALK TO THOUSANDS AT A MEETING.

An Invasion of the Boulevards Prevented by the Police—Senate Passes the Madagascar Credits, Which It Refused to the Bourgeois Ministry—Constitutional Quarrel Still More Acute—The Chamber May Be Dissolved.

PARIS, April 24.—A monster meeting was held to-night at Tivoli Hall, under Socialist auspices, to denounce the action of the Senate, which resulted in the overthrow of the Bourgeois Ministry. Thousands of people were unable to gain admission to the hall.

MM. Pelletan, Jaurès, and Vaillant, Radical and Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies, spoke. Those present became greatly excited, and there was much disorder, which continued after the meeting was closed. The crowd, which was frenzied, shouted, "Down with the Senate!" and attempted to make a rush for the boulevards.

In this, however, they were generally prevented by the police, who arrested a number of the more demonstrative. Several persons were injured. A few groups managed to reach the boulevards, where they paraded and shouted against the Senate.

The Senate to-day unanimously voted the Madagascar credits, which they had refused to grant to the Bourgeois Ministry.

President Faure to-day consulted with MM. Loubet, Peytral, Brisson, and Pincaré in regard to the formation of a new Ministry. The Radicals advocate the Premiership of M. Brisson, now President of the Chamber of Deputies. The Opportunists demand a Ministry under the Premiership of M. Constans and the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies upon the question of adjourning the sitting and upon the motion offered by M. Henri Ricard reaffirming the Chamber's right of preponderance in the representation of the principle of universal suffrage has made the constitutional conflict still more acute. The Moderate organs expect that the Chamber will be dissolved.

Le Gaulois says that President Faure is determined to uphold the constitution despite the rancor of the Socialists. The Radical newspapers declare that revision of the constitution is inevitable, and the Socialists demand the convening of the National Assembly. The Conservatives predict a crisis in the Presidency of the Republic.

The situation is tangled and difficult, and no solution can yet be found.

LONDON, April 24.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent hints at the beginning of a revolutionary era.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that the crisis is the most acute of any that has prevailed since 1877. He adds that a curious factor is the impending arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria from St. Petersburg. The Bourgeois Cabinet had already provided for his official reception, and now there is some anxiety for French prestige if there should be no Government to receive Russia's protégé.

Hence there is a great desire to form a Cabinet rapidly. President Faure has suggested that MM. Bourgeois and Sarrien try to form a coalition Ministry, and Loubet and Poincaré, whom the President consulted, have refused to attempt to construct a Cabinet. Rumors and conjectures abound. Statesmen who were present at the last Cabinet Council expressed the opinion, in conversation with the correspondent of The Daily News, that the crisis would not be ended until the National Assembly should meet.

THINK A WOMAN THREW THE BOMB.

Theory Concerning the Explosion in Major Albee's House in Westville.

WESTVILLE, Conn., April 24.—Detectives are investigating the bomb explosion that wrecked Major Albee's house last night and endangered the lives of himself and daughter.

They found to-day that a woman carrying a mysterious package under her cloak left an electric car near the Major's house last night and returned again soon after the explosion. They are searching for the woman.

Plans are being made by the city and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company to offer a large reward for the detection of the person who threw the bomb. Hundreds of persons to-day visited the scene of the explosion. No motive for the deed has been discovered. Major Albee says he can throw no light on the matter.

DEATH OF J. W. SMITH IN ST. LOUIS

He Was the Head of the New-York Firm of J. F. Smith & Co.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—J. W. Smith, head of the firm of J. F. Smith & Co., 255 Greenwich Street, New-York, manufacturers of patent medicine, was found dead in his room, in the Merchants' Hotel, at 5 o'clock this evening.

Smith arrived at the hotel from New-York last night and went at once to his room, complaining of illness. He sent a bellboy to purchase 40 cents' worth of morphine, and little of the drug was found in the package after Mr. Smith's death.

FLOOD IN THE PROVINCE QUEBEC.

Village of St. Barthelemi and Vicinity Inundated.

QUEBEC, April 24.—The village of St. Barthelemi and surrounding country, within a radius of five miles, is under water, and the devastation is complete.

Farmers have lost all their live stock and seed for the coming season. Dead horses and other animals are floating about. Buildings have disappeared and people have had to climb trees and floating wreckage to escape death.

Boats patrol what is now an immense lake day and night in hope of saving life.

Edwin Pardridge's Estate.

CHICAGO, April 24.—When application for letters of administration on the estate of Edwin Pardridge, the Board of Trade plunger, was made in the Probate Court to-day the fact developed that there was no will. The value of the estate is inventoried roughly at $2,700,000 and may be more. Pardridge gave much property to his children from time to time, and when he sold his State Street property recently for $725,000 he retained only $100,000 for himself. The estate will be divided according to law. One-third will go to the widow.

Purse for Horseless Carriages.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24.—The Rhode Island State Fair Association to-day decided to offer a purse of $5,000 for a contest of horseless carriages at its annual exposition, which will take place in September. It is said this is the largest amount yet offered for an exhibition of motor vehicles, and assurances have been received that inventors of foreign countries will participate in the competition. The contest is to be largely one of speed.

The Oldest Shaker Is Dead.

BOSTON, April 24.—Ezra Beamon Newton, the oldest Shaker in the country, died of old age at the Harvard (Mass.) community yesterday. He was born in Paxton 101 years ago. When he was a year old his parents moved to Boylston. He became a prosperous farmer there, and was happily married, but in 1848, becoming converted to the Shaker faith, he left his wife and children and joined the Harvard settlement.

GRAVITY OF VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

Times's Correspondent Says He Told the Views of the Executive.

LONDON, April 24.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from George W. Smalley, its American correspondent, affirming that the statements contained in his dispatch of Tuesday last are the views of the American Executive. He says that he might have used stronger language without exaggerating the apprehension existing in Washington.

The Times, commenting upon Mr. Smalley's dispatch, expresses surprise at the condition of affairs that he sets forth, and argues that Washington is under a misunderstanding.

In the dispatch published by The Times on Tuesday last Mr. Smalley said that the illusions that the Venezuelan boundary dispute had passed a dangerous stage, that the negotiations were prospering, and that the British Blue Book on the Venezuelan matter had created a favorable impression in the United States were not well founded. He added that no agreement as to principles had been reached and that the negotiations were at a standstill. Nobody seemed to know when or how they would be renewed and the dead-lock removed.

If the American Commission drew the Venezuela boundary adverse to Great Britain's claims, the alternative stated in President Cleveland's message would have to be faced. Mr. Smalley puts the onus for this on Lord Salisbury, who had rejected the proposals made by the Washington Government in February, and who did not appear to have made counter proposals. The dispatch dilated upon the reasons for prompt action, for the uncertainties were many and the perils grave.

RESCUED FROM A PERILOUS PLACE.

A Man Discovered Crawling Along a Capitol Cornice.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Early visitors at the Capitol this morning were surprised by the appearance of a man crawling upon all fours along the cornice which surrounds the rotunda, immediately below the frieze work. The cornice is less than two feet wide, and about fifty feet above the floor. The man's position was hazardous in the extreme, and the officers of the Capitol police force were puzzled as to the manner of getting him down without injuring him. After some persuasion he was induced to retire by the route by which he had reached the cornice, which was through the staging erected above for the use of the workmen engaged in completing the frieze. His name was Thomas H. Little, a resident of Anacostia, a suburb of Washington.

Little was escorted from the building and taken down town to be examined as to his sanity.

A RECOUNT ORDERED IN NEWARK.

Democrats Insist the Returns Were Not Properly Made.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—George R. Gray, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, and Albert Haase of this city, and Henry Yost of Montclair, all Democrats, who were defeated at the recent election, made application before Judge Dupue in the Supreme Circuit Court to-day for an official recount of the ballots in the four contested cases.

Upon application was granted, and the details of the work of recounting will be arranged to-morrow immediately after the opening of court.

Haase was a candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth Ward, Gray and English were candidates for the Board of Street and Water Commissioners, and Yost ran for the office of Councilman.

A Peculiar "Error."

ALBANY, April 24.—An error was made in the announcement by the State Excise Department yesterday afternoon of the appointment of a cashier in the office of the Buffalo Deputy Commissioner. The new cashier's name is Andrew J. Kurtz, instead of James Harrington.

Will Speak in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., April 24.—Gen. Horace Porter and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General to Cuba, have accepted invitations to address the Sons of the Revolution at their National banquet here April 30. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew of New-York and Vice President Adlai Stevenson will probably speak on the same occasion.

The Mayor Going to Ohio.

Mayor Strong is going to Cleveland, Ohio, next Wednesday, and will return Friday. The Mayor says politics will have nothing to do with his visit. It is not known whether he will call on Marcus Aurelius Hanna, the chief McKinley manager, or whether Mr. Hanna will call on him.

New Bank Examiners Appointed.

ALBANY, April 24.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has appointed Charles W. Hermans of Albany and Edward H. Thompson of Millerton, whose names were on the civil service list, as Bank Examiners.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—While Isaac Grootfield, sexton, was hunting with a light for a gas leak in the new Hebrew Synagogue in Lancaster, Penn., yesterday, an explosion occurred which shattered the building, blew up a portion of the flooring of the main auditorium, and broke all the memorial windows. The building was somewhat damaged by fire. Grootfield was struck by flying timbers and badly injured. The loss will be heavy. The synagogue was to have been dedicated last evening.

—Mrs. William Krueger, wife of a wealthy German who lives north of Ransomville, N. Y., attempted to kill herself Thursday by taking poisonous furniture polish. After swallowing the stuff she eluded her family and started for the lake to drown herself, but fell unconscious when within a few feet of the water. She was discovered by her husband and taken home. Her condition is critical. Sorrow over the death of her child was the cause of her act.

—The Donaldson Line steamship Indrani arrived at Locust Point, Md., yesterday, without two men, who sailed on her from Glasgow. They were cattlemen accused of theft on board, and both are believed to have leaped overboard in Chesapeake Bay to evade arrest. The missing men are William Parker, nineteen years old, and John Donavan, twenty-three, residents of Baltimore. It is believed that they were drowned.

—Three men tried to rob the Leonardsville, (N. Y.,) Post Office at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. One of them, who gave his name as Wilson, and again as Wilbur was shot by Eugene Tulley, son of the Postmaster, as he was climbing a ladder. He was captured. His companions, who, he said, were William Gleason of Utica and John Fitzgerald of Rome, escaped. Three local merchants were robbed the same night.

—The jury in the case of James H. Vreeland against the Consolidated Traction Company of Newark, N. J., awarded to the plaintiff $20,000. Mr. and Mrs. Vreeland were thrown from their carriage Sept. 9, 1895, when the vehicle was struck by a trolley car. They were both injured, Mr. Vreeland permanently. Mrs. Vreeland has sued the company for $10,000, and the case will be heard next week.

—The pilot house of the palatial passenger steamer North Land, which runs between Buffalo and Duluth, was discovered to be on fire shortly before midnight Thursday night. The pilot house, officers' cabins, and smoking saloon were ruined. The fire got down to the main deck and did considerable damage forward. The cabins and saloons were damaged by smoke. The loss is several thousand dollars.

—Yesterday was the day set for the hanging, at Paterson, N. J., of Daniel Ackerman, for murdering his wife. His case has been appealed, and will come up the first Monday in June. Ackerman killed his wife on account of jealousy.

—George R. Hedges, '97, New-York City, was elected editor in chief of The Williams College Weekly last evening, succeeding Frederick B. Whitney, '97, of Chicago, resigned.

—Mrs. Alexander O'Hanlon was burned to death while trying to extinguish a fire in her home in Athens, N. Y., yesterday.

UPHOLDS THE RAINES LAW

Appellate Division Supreme Court Says It Is Constitutional.

ALL THE JUSTICES OF ONE OPINION

Matter of State, and Not Municipal Governmental Policy, According to Ruling.

MEASURE WOULD REGULATE A TRAFFIC

All Points Raised in Argument Decided Against, and There Is a Rush by Those Seeking Licenses.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down its decision yesterday affirming the constitutionality of the Raines bill. Justice Patterson wrote the opinion, and the other four Justices—Charles H. Van Brunt, George C. Barrett, William Rumsey, and Pardon C. Williams—concurred.

The appeal was made to the court in arguments heard April 9, on an appeal taken from the ruling of Justice Roger A. Pryor, in the Supreme Court.

Frederick G. Einsfeld of 622 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, leased the premises 60 Beekman Street, this city, and applied to the Excise Board March 23 for a year's license. The board refused it, on the ground that,

particular localities of any of the incidents of the law, the Legislature is not incompetent to authorize that diversity. It is part of the general scheme. It arises from the necessity of treating local conditions and situations as they are found, and from the recognition of patent facts, such as that there are striking differences between the retail traffic in liquor in a great metropolis and in a remote rural neighborhood, or even in separate parts of the same municipality, and that disproportion must of necessity be allowed in the impost exacted for the privilege of engaging in such traffic in each of such places. All such provisions come within the one general act as parts of one general excise system and the regulation thereof.

The Purpose of the Act.

That the purpose of the act is not primarily to raise revenue from taxation is apparent from other considerations. Leaving out of the discussion altogether the pertinent question whether such taxes as those imposed by the act under consideration are in reality anything more than license fees, and confining ourselves to what is deducible from the structure and provisions of the act itself, we find that a third and conspicuous and all-important matter is provided for, and that is the local option feature which plays so prominent a part in the legislation that it is made one of the cardinal elements proclaimed in the title of the act.

The system created and established by this act is by the express terms thereof made to supersede and take the place of all prior existing excise laws or systems throughout the whole State. It establishes an entirely new system, bringing under State control that which was theretofore under local, municipal, or community jurisdictions and administration. The right to traffic in liquor is not limited to individuals except so far as certain disqualifications are designated in the act, but no one is permitted to sell at retail or deal in liquor in less than certain quantities without State permission first obtained, to be evidenced by the possession of a certificate which takes the place of a license, and for which dues like taxes are to be paid.

Taxation is but an incident, but one and that not the chief, although a necessary element of the legislation. Regulation of the traffic is the fundamental purpose of the law. The taxes are not levied upon persons nor upon property, for a license is not property, except in a qualified sense, and as it is made so by the terms of operation of a statute, and the taxes are, and are declared to be, "excise taxes upon the business of trafficking in liquor," and hence a mere incident to the regulation of that business. It is said that within the police power of the State, exercised for the supposed general welfare, and the power to regulate must of necessity include the power to license or tax.

Nor does the want of uniformity of punishment for the violation of the penal provisions of the act render it unconstitutional. The same offense, punishable under a general law, may be so punished with more severity in one part of the State than in another. (Williams vs. The People, 24 N. Y., 405; Matter of Bayard, 25 Hun, 546) and that may constitute a penal offense in one part of the State that is not punishable in another. (People vs. Havenor, 1 App. Div., 7; 36 Supp., 1 Appeals.)

Regarding as we do this act as one constituting inherently and essentially an exercise of the police power of the State, we are brought to the consideration of the particular objections taken to it as violating the provisions of the Constitution of the State of New-York.

First, the position is taken by the relator that the law is unconstitutional because it violates Section 20 of Article III. of the Constitution of the State, which provides that the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to both branches of the Legislature shall be requisite to every appropriation of the public moneys or property for local or private purposes. The act of 1896 was passed by a three-fifths vote only.

In Section 13 of the act it is provided that all taxes, fines, and penalties, (except those imposed upon the traffic in liquors on railroad cars, steamboats, &c.,) under the act in counties containing a city of the first class shall be paid to the Special Deputy Commissioner for such county, and in all other counties to the County Treasurer of the county in which the traffic is carried on, and one-third of the revenue resulting from taxes, fines, and penalties in the provisions of this act, less the amount for collecting the same, shall belong to the county Treasurer and by the several Deputy Commissioners, within ten days from the receipt thereof, to the Treasurer of the State of New-York, to be credited to the general fund, as a part of the general tax revenue of the State, and shall be appropriated to the payment of the current general expenses of the State, and the remaining two-thirds thereof, less the amount allowed for collecting the same, shall belong to the town or city in which the traffic was carried on, from which the revenues were received; and shall be paid by the County Treasurer of such county and the County Treasurer and Deputy Commissioners to the Supervisor of such town, or to the Treasurer or fiscal officer of such city, and such revenues shall be appropriated and expended by such town or city in such manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

Question of the Revenue.

The real question in connection with this contention of the relator is whether the two-thirds of the product mentioned above is public money within the meaning of the Constitution. We think clearly it is not. The public moneys and property therein mentioned and referred to are those belonging to the State. Prohibited appropriation is of such moneys only. In the Board of Supervisors vs. Allen, (99 N. Y., 532,) it was claimed that Chapter 213 of the Laws of 1879, relating to certain County Treasurers and their compensation, was unconstitutional, because it appropriated public moneys for local purposes; but it was held that the act did not apply because the appropriation was not of State moneys. The accuracy of the definition of "public money," as that belonging to the State can scarcely be doubted. It seems to us indisputable that the two-thirds of the net products of the taxes, fines, and penalties referred to in the Thirteenth section of the act in question could not be regarded in any sense as State moneys. They are not so designated in the act. On the contrary, they are expressly and specifically declared to belong to the town or city in which the traffic is carried on." The anterior rights of localities as theretofore existing were done away with.

The act with regard to the two-thirds of the revenue simply recognizes that those were such rights and professes to provide anew for them with some measure of justice. It thus declares that some part at least of that which the localities had been accustomed to receive directly shall come to them and be theirs. That is not an appropriation of the moneys of the State, but a devotion to the component parts of the State of what was esteemed to be their just shares of the product of a particular method at the period of time do the two-thirds belong to the State. From the beginning they are separated, and the State's share and the share of the town or city are kept apart in ownership. There are provisions to have a scrupulous care taken in constituting and maintaining that separate ownership. The two-thirds parts does not become money of the State simply because the State's agents collect it through and by means of the State machinery and the method of the collection or realization of the amounts of the taxes, fines, and penalties cannot govern the matter, and hence we conclude that the two-thirds referred to are not State money, the Constitutional provision does not apply.

Second—It is further objected by the relator that the act under consideration classifies cities in a different way than the Constitution does, and that it violates section 2 of Article 12 of the Constitution. This objection proceeds, we think, upon a misapprehension of the object of that section. The circumstances which led up to the adoption of it are well known. It had not been unusual for laws to be passed seriously affecting the local interests and property of cities without notice to the authorities of such cities and without any opportunity for them or the inhabitants to be heard upon the subject. That had grown to be a great crying evil, and the provision of the Constitution was intended to remedy it. But it must be noticed that the classification has reference only to laws relating to the property, affairs or government of cities, and it is only with reference to that kind of laws that the classification is effectual or operative. The act of 1896, in question, is not one that can be said to relate to either of those things. As we have before stated, it is a general law in the fullest sense of that word, having regard to the whole State throughout the whole State, and contains such particular provisions with reference to special localities as the conditions of those localities seem to require. In no sense does it relate to the property, affairs, or government of the city. It is purely a matter of State government, and is a general law upon that subject, and is not, as we think, at all within the provisions of the Constitution.

Not a Municipal Policy Measure.

A provision in a general law cannot be said to be a special city law simply because it makes some provision with regard to the inhabitants of the city different from that established for other portions of the State unless it contains something relating to the government of that city separate and distinct from the general provision relating to the government of the State. This law contains no such provision. The nearest approach to one is that it abolishes the existing Excise Commissioners; but that abolition results from the total extinction of an entire excise system and the creation of another and different one—one including the whole State and embracing in a single scheme everything necessary to the establishment and operation of a complete system, even to the varying details required by different conditions in different localities. Every existing Excise Board or Commission throughout the whole State is abolished. It is no more a special city law because it abolishes the office of Excise Commissioner of the City of New-York than would be a law abolishing the office of Coroner. No one city or town is interested in the general plan more than any others. It is a matter of State and not municipal governmental policy, and it could never have been contemplated that the voice of cities or municipal bodies as such, should be made potential in the legislation of a general character applying to the State as a whole, and not specifically or exclusively affecting the interests, property or internal governmental affairs of a municipality.

Third—The further contention is made that the law should have been submitted to the Mayors of cities of the first class as provided by the section of the Constitution above referred to. Much of what we have said with reference to the objection last considered applies equally in this, and it is unnecessary to repeat it. The law is not a special city law as to cities of the first class; it does not relate to the government, property, or affairs of a particular city, and was not such a measure as under the Constitution should have been submitted in the manner claimed by the relator's counsel.

The order and final adjudication appealed from must be affirmed with costs.

The decision was not a surprise to those who have been watching the case.

"I should have been disagreeably surprised if it had been otherwise," said President Murray of the Excise Board. "The new board will not be able to revoke licenses as the old board did. It will be necessary to get a conviction by a jury before a license can be revoked."

Commissioner Harburger was considerably disappointed. He sat in his office, signing licenses to run till April 30 by the dozen.

"We can sign anything and everything until April 30 at midnight," he said, with a laugh.

Position of the Excise Board.

The Board of Excise has so far taken no action about the transfer of clerks to the State Department of Excise in the Metropolitan Life Building. Both President Murray and Commissioner Harburger said yesterday, however, that there would be no difficulties placed in the way. Some thirteen clerks are still needed in the new board.

"We have got three on loan," said an official in Deputy Commissioner Hilliard's office, "but we want thirteen more."

"They can have all the clerks they want," said Mr. Harburger, "and I am only too glad if they can make the connections they want."

Meanwhile the rush for applications is tremendously on the increase. The Deputy State Commissioner's offices yesterday, as soon as the decision was made known, were alive with bustle and excitement. Numerous applicants who had held back until the decision was handed down are now coming forward with their applications.

Surety companies which furnish bonds are springing up everywhere. In large red letters, the words "Excise Bonds" stand out from the third floor of an office in Twenty-third Street, opposite the State Excise Department, where William S. Andrews and Fred S. Leland have started business as the "City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia."

About 1,500 licenses granted by the old board expire on April 30, about 100 expire during May and June, and the remainder, some 7,000, expire June 30. The surety companies make all the investigations necessary to show that the applicant has satisfied all the requirements of the law.

Mr. Mayer, attorney to the Excise Board, was, of course, very much pleased with the Appellate Court's decision. He said it was what he had expected and had hoped for.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES NEEDED.

The Legislative Committee Makes Many Recommendations.

ALBANY, April 24.—The legislative subcommittee which investigated the administration of the civil service law last year submitted its report to the Legislature today. The testimony regarding the condition of affairs in the Brooklyn Civil Service Commission was published at the time and is reviewed at length. The report says:

From what has developed in the progress of the various investigations made under the authority of the Legislature it is fair to state that the civil service system may be greatly improved by the adoption of more practical methods for the ascertainment of the qualifications of those seeking employment in the public service. The most desirable mode of determining fitness for office is the best and is commended to the good sense of the people. Any attempt to make it unreasonably difficult to secure employment will defeat the object of genuine civil service. It is therefore recommended that the civil service law be so amended as to provide:

First.—That all applications for positions in the public service shall specify the particular department of Government and character of service sought, and that applicants shall be classified according to schedules made for proper classification.

Second.—That examinations shall be conducted by persons of practical experience in the various matters contemplated by the service, so far as practicable.

Third.—That questions shall be formulated and presented to candidates for examination which shall have relation to the kind of service to be performed.

Fourth.—That technical knowledge, where required, shall be tested or ascertained by oral examinations, so far as practicable.

Fifth.—That all examination papers and ratings shall be preserved for a period of at least six months, and any person examined may require their production upon order of a court of record to examine into the correctness of the same.

Sixth.—Any person who falsely personates another in any proceeding or examination conducted under civil service regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $200 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Seventh.—Appointments may be made from any number of names on the list of applicants certified to the proper examinations in the special line of service required, preference being given to veterans, as now provided by law.

Eighth.—No rule or regulation of local Civil Service Commissions, or any charge thereof, shall be operative until approved by the State Civil Service Commission.

Ninth.—The falsification of any civil service record shall be made a misdemeanor.

Tenth.—No age limit shall be prescribed.

Eleventh.—No classification of laborers shall be made to discriminate in age, nor shall any examination as to the necessities of a laborer be required.

Twelfth.—Examinations for places in the State service shall be held in the judicial district in which the service is to be performed.

Thirteenth.—No eligible list shall extend beyond one year, but may be added to from time to time when applications for examination shall exceed fifty.

Fourteenth.—The compensation of no person in public service shall be decreased during the term of employment, nor shall any person be discharged without cause stated and opportunity for a hearing before the Civil Service Commission certifying the appointment of such person.

Assemblyman Finn of New-York submitted a minority report, in which he recommends that the civil service laws be repealed. He says:

The administration of civil service laws has become a merciless, irresponsible engine of partisan corruption and official spoliation. Most of the municipal civil service boards have passed under the manipulation of a single, venal subordinate; eligible lists have been annulled to make room for non-competitive appointments; exemptions have been fraudulently extended to spurious vetaries; favorite applicants have been furnished with advance information of examination papers; positions on the eligible lists have become the objects of barter between applicants; examinations have been made to consist of absurdly immaterial or technical questions at the wanton whim of peripatetic examiners; honest and thoroughly competent applicants have been heartlessly certified for appointment time after time only to be passed over by the appointing officer under the plea of discretion, but really by corrupt connivance, and have worn out their faith and patience, and sometimes even their honesty under the natural operation and unlawful manipulation of the system.

The so-called tenure of office element is also a sham, and a subordinate's tenure is as brittle as a superior's favor. The system does much to make appointment to office difficult—nothing to make it secure. Impressed as I am with the folly of the civil service laws of the State and the failure of their administration, I respectfully recommend to the Legislature their complete abolition.

It is extremely doubtful if any action will be taken on the report at this session.

Question of Clothes for the Insane.

The long contest between the Manhattan State Hospital authorities and the Charities Commissioners reached the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, on an appeal against the writ of mandamus compelling the hospital authorities to receive John P. Donohue, who had been adjudged insane. The hospital authorities refused to receive Donohue because he had not been furnished with new clothes, as required by the rules of the Lunacy Commission, and returned him to Bellevue Hospital. A compromise was made later, and the Charities Department furnished him with new clothes. The Commissioners argue that they have no money for new clothes for insane patients, and that their system of disinfection prevents the spread of contagion by means of the clothing of patients. Burton W. Harrison argued the case for the appellants and George L. Sterling for the respondents.

State Board of Health's Meeting.

The State Board of Health met at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, with Dr. Daniel Lewis, the President, in the chair. The complaints against the bone-rendering establishment of Williams & Lander, at Greenburg, N. Y., were left in the hands of the Law Committee for investigation. It was reported that measles is more prevalent than usual, while there has been a decrease this year in the number of deaths from diphtheria. The board received a copy of the report, made to the town of Elmira, by Prof. Olin Landreth, that the recent epidemic there was due to the bad condition of the water supply, and not to the milk supply. The board decided to investigate the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Indians in the State.

X-Rays

Penetrating opaque bodies reveal what is solid, substantial, and indestructible. The searching X-Rays of severest public test have proved that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the greatest merit; by this superlative merit Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished the greatest cures; this unequalled record of cures has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sale of any sarsaparilla or blood purifier.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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AFTER THE SOLDIER VOTE

REPUBLICANS MAKING BELIEVE PASS THE PENSION BILL.

They Expect It to Get Through the House and Die in the Senate—On the Stump This Fall They Will Tell How Their Party Tried to Do a Good Thing for the Veterans of the War and Were Blocked by Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Many of the speakers who have declared their intention to vote for the Pickler General Pension bill have criticized its provisions, and it has been impossible to listen to the debates without obtaining the impression that the House is convinced that the bill is not good enough to be passed, but that the purpose for which it was framed is one to which every "soldier's friend" must subscribe unless he is prepared to suffer the consequences of being marked as an opponent of liberal pension legislation.

The Pension Bureau is being conducted with faithful attention to the claims of the applicants for pensions, and the laws are considered sufficient to meet all actual necessities. The bill has been criticized by Commissioner Lochren as ill-considered, and there is little doubt that it is a campaign measure, which is expected to pass the House and stick in the Senate, giving the Republicans the chance on the stump to say that they endeavored to pass a bill that would make it easier to get new pensions and to have old ones increased, but that the Democrats pursued a policy designed to thwart the patriotic efforts of the voluntary guardians of the soldier.

Nearly five hours was given by the House to-day to the consideration of the bill. The speakers generally supported the bill, but criticized one section and another, especially those which authorized the pensioning of soldiers who previous to their honorable service in the Union Army had served in the Confederate Army or had not received honorable discharges at the expiration of previous terms of enlistment.

MAY BE ANOTHER TARIFF FIGHT.

Opposition in the Senate to the Repeal of the Free-Alcohol Law.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Senator Platt of Connecticut will oppose vigorously the bill already passed by the House providing for the repeal of the section of the Tariff bill making alcohol for use in the arts and sciences free. He has prepared an amendment to the measure striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting the McKinley act in its entirety, and repealing the Wilson law. Mr. Platt will insist upon a vote on his amendment if he can find a way in which to bring it about.

Mr. Sherman made an effort to-day in the Senate to get the House bill up for consideration, but opposition having been made by Mr. Platt and Mr. Chandler, let the matter drop, saying that he would try again to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler, in making his objection, said that if the bill should be taken up the whole tariff question would be reopened, and he urged that it would not be fair to reopen the tariff question without giving notice that it was to be taken up.

Mr. Platt took practically the same ground, and in addition intimated his intention to fight the bill.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Senate made considerable progress to-day on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, having disposed of all the amendments reported to it by the Committee on Appropriations. Some comment was made on the practice attributed to the House of Representatives of appropriating sums only sufficient to cover the cost of service for six or nine months in the year, and throwing on the Senate the responsibility and blame of swelling the appropriation bills. The advice proffered by Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) to cure that evil was for the Senate to pass the appropriation bills just as the House sent them, leaving to the President the duty of notifying Congress that additional appropriations were necessary for the public service. There was also some little criticism of the action of the House in cutting off appropriations for Providence Hospital, in Washington—that action being attributed to religious bigotry and intolerance.

Congressional Doings.

—Senators Thurston, Hill, and Vilas as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary yesterday considered the bill regulating contempt of court, the bill being an outgrowth of the Debs case. No conclusion has been reached, but it is understood that the subcommittee will amend the bill so that in the charge of direct contempt there shall be no appeal, and in proceedings in indirect contempt it shall be confined to examinations in fact where there shall be a jury trial. The report will be made to the full committee on Monday.

—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday heard a delegation from Asbury Park, N. J., headed by Postmaster E. G. Harrison, in favor of the bill of Representative Howell providing for the purchase of a building for a Post Office at that place. The building in question was erected for use of a bank, and cost, exclusive of the ground, about $90,000. It is offered to the Government for $65,000.

—Mr. Warren, from the Committee on Claims, has reported favorably to the Senate as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill an appropriation carrying a little more than $1,000,000 for the payment of French spoliation claims that have been adjudicated by the Court of Claims and found to be due.

—The conferees on the Legislative bill are having difficulty in getting together on the question of the salaries of United States Attorneys and Marshals, but it is believed that an agreement will be reached on the basis of a compromise between the salaries fixed by the two houses.

—Prof. Mendenhall and other scientists before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance yesterday made an argument in favor of the metric system of weights and measures, as provided for in the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cannon.

—The Senate yesterday agreed to the resolution to give Senators Mantle of Montana and Clark of Wyoming their salaries from March 4, 1895, instead of from the time of their election a year afterward.

ACCUSED OF KIDNAPPING.

Mrs. Hiller Arrested for the Second Time on the Same Charge.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 24.—Almost five years ago Mrs. Hiram H. Hiller of this place adopted Alice Weidemeyer, now eight years old. Two years ago Mrs. Louise Weidemeyer of 828 First Avenue, New-York City, claiming to be the mother of the child, charged Mrs. Hiller with kidnapping Alice, and the matter came up before Justice George C. Barrett of the Supreme Court, New-York City. It resulted in Mrs. Hiller being discharged, and being accorded the custody and care of Alice, whom she had legally adopted.

Justice Barrett's order to this effect was signed by him July 17, 1894. Yesterday Mrs. Weidemeyer went before Police Justice H. A. Brann, in New-York City, and again swore out a warrant, charging Mrs. Hiller with kidnapping Alice. The warrant was sent here by Capt. O'Brien, and this afternoon Mrs. Hiller was arrested. She will be taken to New-York City to-morrow.

Mrs. Hiller is a thoroughly respectable woman, and the impression here is that Mrs. Weidemeyer has imposed upon the New-York Police Magistrate.

Testing a Torpedo Steerer.

NEWPORT, April 24.—The target-seeking steering device, invented by C. D. Haskins of Boston, designed to guide torpedoes with certainty toward vessels of the enemy, was tested to-day for reliability at the torpedo station before Commodore Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. The results in detail are to be kept a secret, but in a general way it was given out that the device continued to give promise. Secretary Herbert, it is expected, will order further tests.

Rain Puts Out the Forest Fires.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 24.—The rain fell in torrents for a couple of hours this afternoon, and it continued to rain steadily for several more hours. The result was that the forest fires which had been burning for more than a week were extinguished. Reports received this evening show that the area burned over by the fires was seven square miles. This was the largest conflagration in this section since 1855. The loss cannot be estimated.

MERCANTILE BILL SIGNED.

Regulations Governing the Employment of Women and Children.

ALBANY, April 24.—Gov. Morton has signed Assemblyman H. T. Andrews's bill regulating the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments.

This bill was prepared by the Reinhard sweatshop investigating committee. A measure similar to this has been defeated in the Legislature each session for the past half dozen years, until this year the advocates of the bill and those whom it affects got together and the Andrews Compromise bill, which was placed upon the statute books to-day, is the result.

The bill provides that no male under sixteen years of age, and no female under twenty-one years of age, employed in any mercantile establishment of this State shall be required, permitted, or suffered to work therein more than sixty hours in any one week; nor more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on any one day of the week; and in no case shall any male under sixteen years of age, nor any female under twenty-one years of age, work in any mercantile establishment after 10 o'clock in the evening or before 7 o'clock in the morning of any day. The foregoing provision of this section shall not be so construed as to apply to the employment of any person in any mercantile establishment on any Saturday of the year, except that the total number of hours of labor per week of a male under sixteen or a female under twenty-one shall not exceed sixty hours. None of the provisions of this section shall apply to the employment of any persons between the 16th of December of any year and the 1st of January of the year next following.

No person under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any mercantile establishment in this State. It shall be the duty of every person employing children to keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, birth, age, and place of residence of every person employed by him under the age of sixteen years; and it shall be unlawful for any proprietor, agent, foreman, or other person in or connected with a mercantile establishment to hire or employ any child under the age of sixteen years to work therein without there is first provided and placed on file in the office thereof a certificate, which said register and certificate shall be produced for inspection on demand made by the Board or Department of Health or Health Commissioner or Commissioners of any city or town or incorporated village where such child is employed.

The certificate to be provided shall be a certificate from the Board or Department of Health or Health Commissioner or Commissioners of the city or town where such child resides or is employed, or is about to be employed, which certificate shall state the date and place of birth of such child, whenever possible and shall describe, as accurately as may be, the color of hair, color of eyes, height and weight, and any distinguishable facial marks of said child, and shall further state that the Health Commissioner or Commissioners or the executive officer or officers of the Board or Department of Health, or any person or persons designated by him or them, is satisfied that such child is physically able to perform the work which it intends to do, and that the date of birth of said child as set forth in said certificate is correct.

The words "mercantile establishment" are construed to mean any place where goods, wares, or merchandise are offered for sale.

A suitable and proper washroom and water closets shall be provided in each mercantile establishment in which women and children are employed, and the water closets assigned to the women and girls employed in such establishment shall be wholly separate and apart from those assigned to men. Wherever a lunchroom is provided in any retail mercantile establishment where females are employed, such place shall not be next or adjoining any water closets, unless a permission is first obtained from the Board or Department of Health.

It shall be the duty of all employers of females in any mercantile establishment to provide and maintain chairs or stools for the use of such female employes to the number of one seat for every three females employed, and to permit the use of such seats by such employes at reasonable times to such an extent as may be requisite for the preservation of their health. No woman or child shall be employed in the basement of any mercantile establishment unless permission is obtained by the proprietor of the establishment from the Board or Department of Health or Health Commissioners in the city or town in which said establishment is situated.

Not less than forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal at mercantile establishments in this State. It shall be the duty of the Board or Department of Health of the cities and towns in the State to cause this act to be enforced. This law shall apply to cities and incorporated villages of this State with a population of 3,000 or more, and shall take effect Sept. 1, 1896.

Gov. Morton also has signed Mr. Austin's bill creating a special Jury Commissioner (term of office five years) for each county of the State having a population of 500,000 or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration, the appointment to be made by the Justices of the Appellate Division, at the salary to be not exceeding $6,000 per annum, and also providing for special juries in criminal cases in such counties; also Senator Wieman's bill authorizing Brooklyn to expend $4,000 for a statue of Gen. Gouverneur Kemble for the city; also Mr. Austin's bill amending the State Racing Commission law authorizing racing associations to set apart a building on the race track where personal wagers may be made on races.

GEOLOGIST HALL EXONERATED.

No Ground for the Charges Made Against Secretary Dewey.

ALBANY, April 24.—The sub-committee of the Legislature, which investigated several of the State Departments last year, made its report to the Assembly to-day. Regarding the Regents' Department, the members of the committe say:

We could arrive at no other conclusion than that the information furnished by Secretary Dewey of the Regents, unsupported by evidence to establish its correctness, was not sufficient to establish its correctness, was not sufficient to implicate State Geologist Hall in any wrongdoing in connection with the sale of scientific specimens.

It is recommended that Dr. Hall's department be placed under his own entire management and direction.

The charge that Secretary Dewey has used his office to promote his personal interest was not deemed worthy of any consideration, and the committee states that it would not feel that its duty had been discharged without condemning the unwarranted liberty taken in the use of names of public officers by a class of sensational newsmongers who unfortunately find ready place in the columns of reckless publications for scandalous reports. The committee recommends that the vacant rooms in the vicinity of the State Library be put into condition for the use of the library, and that adequate measures be taken to protect the State Agricultural Hall on State Street and its contents from destruction by fire.

LOOKS LIKE JUGGLERY.

A Flaw in the Supply Bill Which Causes Comment.

ALBANY, April 24.—An item of $147,000 for apportionment to 531 academies of the State has just been discovered to be so worded in the Supply bill that the schools would get none of the money.

Secretary Melvil Dewey of the Regents said to-day that it was doubtless a clerical error which would be corrected in the conference committee, but others who know how strongly three or four men have opposed the appropriation for the academies, yielding only when nine-tenths of the Legislature insisted on protecting their local schools, think that the mistake was ingeniously made in such a way that the Legislature would believe the money had been appropriated knowing in fact that after adjournment it would be found that it could not be paid because the item read in accordance with Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1892, when it should have read Chapter 341 of the Laws of 1895.

DEPUTY CHIEF FOR BROOKLYN.

The Bill for Promoting an Inspector Has Gone to the Governor.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill of Mr. Brennan, authorizing the Brooklyn Chief of Police to appoint an Inspector as Deputy Chief of Police. The bill was suggested by Superintendent William J. McKelvey of Brooklyn. He found that it was necessary to have some one take his place in his absence, and the Inspectors who performed his work did so only in a perfunctory manner, not desiring to take any action in matters that ought to be attended to at once. There are four Inspectors in Brooklyn, who rank as follows: John MacKellar, P. H. McLaughlin, Thomas Murphy, and John Brennan. It seems to be the general idea in Brooklyn that John MacKellar, who is the senior Inspector and a Republican, will be appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police. This will cause a vacancy in the office of Inspectors, and one of the Captains will be promoted.

The Inspectors are in favor of the bill, because, when a Deputy Superintendent of Police shall be appointed, it will give them more time to attend to their duties.

For This Are the Governor and Legislature Elected.

ALBANY, April 24.—The public doubtless will be pleased to learn that Gov. Morton has signed Chapter 385, Mr. Peever's, changing the corporate name of Czwarty Pulk Ulanow Association of Buffalo to the Czwarty Pulk Ulanow Polskich Podpieka Matki Boski Czestochewski of Buffalo.

The Sanger Bill Lost.

ALBANY, April 24.—The bill of Mr. Sanger, compelling campaign committees to file items of election expenses, failed to secure the Constitutional number of votes in the House to-day, and was declared lost. Mr. Sanger saved the bill from permanent death by moving to reconsider and that that motion lie upon the table. These motions will be acted upon later.

Notes of the Capitol.

—Senator Nussbaum has introduced about fifty-five bills appropriating moneys to pay salaries of employes upon the canal, whose salaries were not paid by the Controller because of their failure to pass a civil service examination.

—The Senate Committee has reported favorably the bill exempting Lake George resorts from the limit of the Raines bill, which prohibits selling liquor within a half mile of a jail or workhouse.

—Gov. Morton has sent to the Legislature a message favoring a celebration, Jan. 1, next, of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the State Government at Albany.

—House bills prohibiting railroads on Montrose, Harrows, Second, Cropsey, and Gates Avenues and on Third, Quincy, and Madison Streets, Brooklyn, have passed the Assembly.

—The Senate has passed the Lexow bill authorizing the appointment of personal clerks by Justices of the Supreme Court for the Second District.

—A House bill for a bridge over Mott Haven Canal at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street has passed the Senate.

—The Senate has passed the House bill to incorporate the Patent and Copyright Protective Association of New-York.

—Both houses have passed the Lexow bill requiring agents of foreign insurance companies to reside within the State.

—The Senate has passed a bill requiring that rations of American cheese be served to the National Guard.

—The Senate has passed the House bill authorizing a bridge over the Bronx at Westchester Avenue.

—The amendments proposed by the New-York Rapid Transit Commission have been passed by the Senate.

—The Audett bill providing a pension fund for the Brooklyn park police has passed the Senate.

—The House has passed the bill providing uniform charters for cities of the second class.

—The Senate has adopted a rule limiting speeches to five minutes each.

—Both houses will be in session to-day.

PREMIER BOWELL HAS RESIGNED.

Orders Have Been Issued for the Election of a Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 24.—There is a big stir in political circles here to-night. Following upon prorogation yesterday came dissolution this afternoon. The royal proclamation which has been issued by Lord Aberdeen dissolving Parliament places the dates of the general election the same as was announced a few days ago by Premier Bowell in the Senate. The nominations will be made the 16th of June and the elections will be held on the 23d of June, while the next Parliament has been called for the 16th of July.

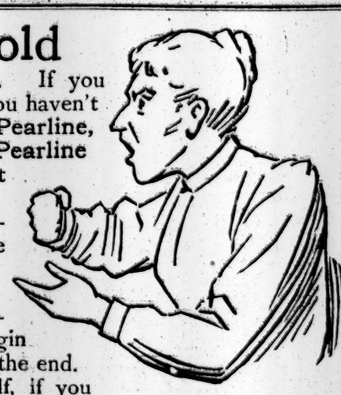
This evening an important meeting of the Cabinet was held, and the resignation of Sir Mackenzie Bowell will be immediately announced as a result of the proceedings at Council. Sir Charles Tupper will, of course, take his place. Just what new material the new Premier will manage to obtain is doubtful. There are several spoken of, but the only one who has so far consented to enter the Tupper Government is Hugh John MacDonald of Winnipeg, who is a partner of Stewart Tupper, Sir Charles's oldest son.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: New-Jersey—James D. Tweed, Lansdale; Edgar Higgins, Rileyville. New-York—C. H. Whitson, Whitson.

Don't Scold

about washing powders. If you feel like it, it's because you haven't got the right kind. Get Pearline, and see the difference. Pearline has been imitated—but never been equalled. There are all kinds of imitations; powders that save work, but ruin clothes; powders that don't hurt, and don't help you; powders that are cheap to begin with, but dear enough in the end. Try them all for yourself, if you won't take our word for it. But don't get them mixed up in your mind with Pearline.



HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS, WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS, CEDAR AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

HIRES Rootbeer absorbs all the goodness of nature's most healthful herbs, roots, barks and berries.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

REPORT OF THE CANCER HOSPITAL.

Over 400 Patients Treated Free of Charge Last Year.

The eleventh annual report of the New-York Cancer Hospital, at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Central Park West, which has just been issued, shows that the receipts during 1895 amounted to $53,896.29 and the disbursements to $51,506.25, leaving a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1896, of $2,390.04.

The number of male patients admitted to the hospital during the year was 141 and of females 612. The number of males remaining in the hospital on Dec. 31, 1895, was 5, and of females 32. During the year 420 patients were treated without charge and 392 paid board.

Of the patients treated, 436 were Americans, 103 Irish, 99 Germans, 32 English, 13 Canadians, and 10 Scotch. The rest were of various nationalities.

The New-York Cancer Hospital was incorporated in May, 1884. Its officers are: President—John E. Parsons; Vice President—Dr. William T. Bull; Secretary—Dr. Henry C. Coe; Treasurer—George C. Clark. Among the managers are Miss Laura Post, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Miss Mary R. Callender, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, George G. Haven, Benjamin Perkins, Dr. Charles S. Bull, James William Beekman, William G. Hamilton, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicut, Dr. Clement Cleveland, and H. Walter Webb.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of cabin passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the Campania for Liverpool.

A.—G. Vans Agnew, C. H. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Andenreid, E. I. Adadourorff, G. Amberg, H. F. Allan, Signor Ancona, Signor Arimondi, Signora Arimondi.—B.—Miss N. M. Brent, A. Bell, Signor Bevignani, Mme. Lola Beeth and companion, Joseph S. Baker, J. Townsend Bailey, F. E. Blaisdell, P. Barth, Miss Catherine Bowen, Mrs. Beeckman, Miss M. Beeckman, S. L. Brunton, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Brown, Edward P. Brown, Anthony Brenton, C. Beavis, W. Bond, J. D. Brebner, H. H. Barrows, Mrs. Helen Bealey, P. Boyd, Mrs. Black.—C.—Signor Corsi, Signor Castelmary, T. S. Comber, M. Cohen, Dr. S. H. Conner, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cochrane, S. Cropper, Miss B. M. Cordukes, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, J. Cabrera, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Coxe, G. R. Coxe, Mrs. Catlitet, E. F. Callster, Major W. Conelly.—D.—Mr. Du Mrs. L. J. Davis, F. D. Drake, Mrs. John L. Drummond, Miss Drummond, J. S. Dimon, G. M. Dallas, S. S. Dickerson.—E.—Count Angelo Emo, Mrs. W. E. Emery, Miss May Emery, Miss Marie Emery, C. A. Ellis, Miss Mabel Evans, Miss H. Ellis, Frank Evanhoe, F. C. Esmond, A. H. Edwards.—F.—A. W. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Nahan Frank, D. A. Fyfe, Mrs. H. B. Farnum, Miss Jessie K. Fleming, C. Fenwick, Mr. Fisher, R. J. Fearon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Field, A. D. Foote.—G.—R. A. Grieser, E. Gilladau, Mrs. J. Dayton Grinke, Miss Zela Gibbes, J. R. Gordon, Mrs. J. Glover, H. Glover, M. S. Godfrey, W. R. Glazebrook, Charles A. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Greenlees, Jr., Lord Gough, Lady Gough.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Havemeyer, Mr. Hattenheim, Miss Harvey, Mrs. D. M. Hodges, H. Hoffheimer, Mrs. S. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hinkley, Roland Holt, George Herrmann, M. H. Harwick, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Haney, Mr. and Mrs. Wanah Burr Hanson, A. W. Harvey.—J.—J. S. Janson, S. B. Janes, Baron and Baroness E. J. Jerzmanowski, Henry Jacobson.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Kealman, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Kernan, Miss Bella Kernan, Mrs. F. F. Kempton, L. Krauss, Herman Klein, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Kirchberger, Henry Keller.—L.—Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., C. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lough, Miss Isabella Leard, W. Leeming.—M.—John O. Minor, Miss Kate Minor, Mme. Melba, Miss Mitchell, Ernest Mitchell, Mrs. C. Meyer,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. ALDEN'S BOOK ON DEATH.

A STUDY OF DEATH. By Henry Mills Alden. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

There is no mystery whose explanation would be more grateful to an ever-questioning world than the apparently impenetrable one which surrounds man's exit from this life, but though the strange and awful phenomenon of death has never ceased to have an absorbing interest for humanity, and though the keenest and most subtle minds of all ages have given to it their deepest thought and observation, the last breath drawn by a human being, when exhaled, still forms a veil which no mortal eye can pierce and the riddle of the soul's future is to-day as inexplicable as at the dawn of time. Theories innumerable exist, but on none of them has the seal of ultimate and universally received approval been affixed.

Considering that death is a matter about which, whatever we may conjecture, we know absolutely nothing, Mr. Alden's elaborate "Study" contains, perhaps, as near an approach to the true meaning and function of this crisis as has yet appeared. His book advances many almost reasonable, and some decidedly striking, ideas, definitions, and arguments, and these are set down with as much lucidity as the author's mystical habit of thought and expression will permit. Mr. Alden's style is one with many beauties, and his every sentence is a marvel of verbal perfection, but it is to be feared that, for the average ordinary reader, no inconsiderable proportion of his affirmative assertions would carry exactly the same amount of conviction had they contained the negative particle.

Notwithstanding this peculiarity—which is, by the way, shared by Mr. Alden with not a few more famous metaphysicians—an investigator well provided with both time and patience will find his views interesting not only in themselves, but as showing the trend of modern religious belief. Mr. Alden is far from being an evolutionist, and almost as far from being what is wont to be considered an orthodox Christian. His own definition of "the ultimate mysticism" seems to express as well as possible his intended attitude of mind:

The ultimate mysticism will be that of science vitalized by the Christian faith, and of that faith illuminated in all of its outward range by science; and it will be seen to be one with native intuition, but including a perspective commensurate with the visible universe. Christianity will again accept Nature as, indeed, it did in its prime, holding it to be one with the Lord, and find in its wonders as disclosed by science the counterpart of the glory revealed in Him; while science, which is already insisting upon much that no mariner has ever seen, will translate its invisible elements into the living language of faith.

The belief thus formulated is complex and vague enough to suit Mr. Alden, but whether it will ever be apprehended and enjoyed by the great multitude who know nothing about mysticism and still less about nature in the sense here implied, is a matter of grave doubt. Most people are not so facile as Mr. Alden in closing their eyes to the outward appearance of every-day objects and events, and indulging in the "mystical vision" through which he reaches his conclusions about life, death, the past, and the world to come.

By a series of analogues most ingeniously chosen, and transformed under the "mystical vision" into something beautifully poetic and striking, the author builds up his theory of the tropic movement of life, that ceaseless ebb and flow illustrated in the rhythmic beating of the pulse, the alternate inspiration and expiration of the breath, the orbital motion of the heavenly bodies, and the great cycle involved in the nebular hypothesis. To imagine the pulsation of the eternal life is but a step, he says, from the invisible world demanded by science, the ether by which energy is transmitted through cosmic space. We behold only that movement of pulsing life which is manifest, which is in time; the alternate movement, outwardly apparent to us only in death or dissolution, is a vanishing from view into a field whither we may not follow with the terms pertinent to existence in space and time. We are to consider the truth long ago uttered by Euripides, that "what we call living is really dying"; that death is the absolutely inseparable companion of life—the way of return to its source, and so the way of continuance. The resurrection of living from dead tissue is a constant miracle, universally admitted except in the specialized form of disintegration which we distinguish as death. The mysterious though familiar process by which the soul is freed from its embodiment in this world should no more be regarded as corruption than that change which goes on in the protecting and nourishing cotyledons, resigning their own life for the sake of the new life about to burst forth.

Mr. Alden thinks that this sense of the nearness of death and its desirability, its sweetening and invigorating power, was much more a part of the life of primitive man than of the present time. Mysticism was his natural state. That from sleep arose man's spiritual philosophy is, perhaps, a theory original with this author:

The fact that life and thought went on in sleep developed a consciousness of the human soul independent of the visible world. There was movement, not locomotion, and mental activity involving infinite expansion of time. There was vision with closed eyes, and hearing as with an inward ear. Thus the habit of abstraction began, man awoke to his destiny and God removed from his world to his heaven. The dead and the divine became remote, and outward ends began to obscure inward meanings. * * * The Deliverer of primitive man became the Gaoler of man absorbed in the things of time—he who alone faces the real had become the King of Shadows.

The chapter headed "The Divided Living" is, on the whole, the most convincing and comprehensible portion of Mr. Alden's book. The title suggests his view of that little space of time which we call "a man's life." With his wonted eloquence of language and minuteness of argument, he elaborates the thought which is the foundation of his theory—that there is no chasm between time and eternity, the finite and the infinite; that life is but a "specialization," an embodiment of the infinite developed through long periods of time—by special creations, say the theologians, by impersonal selective wisdom, says science. To us in the suspense of a fixed order, the processes of nature seem to be movements in cycles that return into themselves, yet under the apparent uniformity is veiled the continual transformation of creation. The death completing any cycle is always, in the organic world, a transformation. Mr. Alden boldly says that if a human intelligence had been present before the advent of organic life on the earth, he would have been utterly ignorant of what, after millions of years of cosmic preparation, was about to emerge from a world that already seemed so old and barren; nor even when the cell, the long-expected child of time, appeared, would such an intelligence have had any idea of its mighty meaning and mission. Mr. Alden reasons from analogy that still more marvelous transformations may be—probably are—taking place under our eyes, but without imparting to us the tremendous results which they herald. Death may be such a one.

In this brief look at Mr. Alden's treatise an attempt has been made to give an idea of his line of thought and method of reasoning, rather than to paraphrase his theories or his conclusions. He is one of those skillful writers who are so thoroughly convinced of the truth of their own beliefs and such masters of expression that they convince even unimaginative and phlegmatic readers, at least while the process of reading is going on. When the glamour of ingenious similitudes, subtle suggestions, and adroit argument has faded, it is more than likely that Mr. Alden's readers will conclude that his book is extremely beautiful, even sublime—if it is true. For, after all, he has not an atom of proof. His "Study of Death" is an exquisitely constructed theory, and nothing more. It is interesting to examine theories, when made by able men, for they excite thought and they have more than once become accepted scientific facts, though originally as undemonstrable as is Mr. Alden's.

The spirit of this book, like that of the same author's much-lauded "God in His World," is deeply religious, though it is plainly to be seen that he is no blind follower of tradition, no bigoted adherent of any creed. He has been emancipated to a large degree from the idea that science and religion are inimical. Some of us will no doubt regard it as regrettable that a man who can observe so patiently, think so deeply, and write with such elegance, should be moved to clothe his ideas in language so mystical, but it may well enough be that Mr. Alden is right, and that only "the mystical vision" can wrest the secret of death from its jealous keeper or begin to measure the boundaries of eternity.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Marion Crawford has been engaged to write a serial story for The Century Magazine.

—Mr. Lecky has written a preface for the diary of W. J. O'Neill Daunt, soon to be published in London. Daunt was one of the lieutenants of Daniel O'Connell, and after O'Connell's time was active in Irish affairs. He died four years ago, at the age of eighty-five.

—Count Tolstoi has about completed a new novel, and an English translation of it will appear at the same time as the original.

—A volume treating of billiards will be issued soon in the Badminton Series. It has been prepared by Major Broadfoot, with contributions by various other authorities on the subject.

—A daughter of Sir Edward Thornton, Mary Grace Thornton, contributes to The Century for May her journal describing the coronation of Czar Alexander III. Sir Edward Thornton at the time of the coronation was the British Ambassador to Russia. He had formerly represented England at Washington.

—Macmillan & Co. have in preparation "Women in English Life, from Mediaeval to Modern Times," by Georgiana Hill.

—The London Daily Telegraph, in a long review of Gen. Longstreet's memoirs, makes this comment: "Perhaps the greatest tribute yet offered to Gen. Lee's grand nobility of character is that the superb soldier who wrote 'From Manassas to Appomattox' should have perceived the defects of his chief so clearly when that chief had assumed the offensive, and should have continued to serve him, from first to last, with a zeal, courage, resource, and devotion shown by none of Napoleon's Generals when the mighty Corsican's star was obviously on the decline."

—Godefroy Mayer, the print seller of the Rue Pigalle, in Paris, whom print collectors like to consult, has published Part I. of "A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of an Extensive Collection of Old Portraits and Historical Prints Relating to America," which is almost indispensable. There are 2,762 numbers in this Part I., and there are to be as many in Part II. The classification is alphabetical. It begins with J. M. d'Abadie, a French military engineer in the American Revolution, drawn by Moreau le Jeune and engraved by Courbe, and includes the prominent figures of that heroic epoch in notes of engravings that iconophilists appreciate as relics, as works of art, and as historical documents. There are, for example, among a great quantity of portraits of Franklin a mezzotint by Haid, engravings by Carmontelle, Janinet, Alix, Chevillet, Hoin, Née, and the original drawing of the scarce engraving by Pallière, wherein Louis XVI., accompanied by Franklin and surrounded by allegorical and mythological figures, gives orders to Admirals Estaing, Grasse, and Vaudreuil. There are of Washington engravings by Nutter, Marchetti, Hodges, Laugier, Savage, Cheesman, and two of the zinc plates for visiting cards which Le Paon ornamented with heads of Washington and Lafayette.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

EFFIE HETHERINGTON. By Robert Buchanan. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

A KING AND A FEW DUKES. A Romance. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE ROMAN SEE IN THE EARLY CHURCH, AND OTHER STUDIES IN CHURCH HISTORY. By William Bright, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

EDINGURGH. Picturesque Notes. By Robert Louis Stevenson. With illustrations by T. Hamilton Crawford. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $5.

AT WELLESLEY. Legenda for 1896. Published for the Senior Class of Wellesley College. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

BUDDHISM: IT'S HISTORY AND LITERATURE. By T. W. Rhys Davids. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE EPIC OF THE FALL OF MAN. A Comparative Study of Cædmon, Dante, and Milton. By S. Humphreys Gurteen. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

THE WITCH OF WITHYFORD. A Story of Exmoors By Gratiana Chanter. [Iris Series.] With illustrations by the author. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

OUTLINES OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS. By Johann Eduard Erdmann. Translated, with Preparatory Essay, by B. C. Burt. 12mo. New-York Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. $1.60.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE GRAIN MEN AND TRUNK LINE DIFFERENTIALS.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard Receives a Letter from Chairman Hebert of the Produce Exchange Grain Committee Urging Speedy Action—Interests of This Port Said to be Suffering—Notes of Various Interests.

Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Produce Exchange Grain Committee, which has been working for an adjustment of grain rates to this port, sent a letter yesterday to Joint Traffic Commissioner George R. Blanchard, which describes the status of the movement by the committee to persuade the trunk line railroads to give this port rates for grain as low as other Atlantic ports enjoy.

The grain men have urged that discriminations against this city have taken the export trade away, and that the losses have become threatening to commercial interests. The communication of yesterday was in reply to a request for detailed information regarding freight charges by rail and ocean steamers. Following is the letter:

To Commissioner George R. Blanchard:

Yours of the 17th inst. came to hand on the 20th inst. In reply to your inquiry relative to out-bound ocean freights, &c., the committee still find great difficulty in obtaining reliable data. Such quotations as are available we are compelled to discredit, believing them to be theoretical rates and not based upon the actual figures of the transaction. The allowance of rebates and terminal privileges at the outports in relation to the engagements of out-bound ocean freights, the extent of which cannot be ascertained by this committee, is sufficient in itself to destroy the usefulness of such quotations for the purpose of comparing them with the out-bound ocean freight rates established at this port.

We would call your attention to the letter we addressed you on the 6th inst. relating to the ⅝ cent per bushel privilege accorded Boston and not allowed this port. The grain movement for the season has begun and we are cognizant of a large quantity of grain being engaged by rail for Boston that for this discrimination would be shipped to this port. It will afford this committee much satisfaction to receive an early reply regarding this matter.

We also call your attention to the fact that your Board of Managers have established a freight rate for grain from lake ports bound for Erie or Buffalo, under no rail contract whatever, of 5 cents to New-York and 4 cents to Baltimore, and 4 cents to Philadelphia. This railroad hostility to the commerce of New-York is already being felt by our merchants. Baltimore is offering shipments of Duluth wheat at prices with which New-York cannot possibly compete. While these freight conditions continue, after the movement of grain to New-York by rail to fill export engagements mostly contracted for prior to the establishment of the commercial interests of this city.

It is understood in the Produce Exchange that unless speedy relief shall be promised by the Joint Traffic Association, the Grain Committee will seek authority from the Board of Managers of the Exchange to appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners. Louis Windmüller, who is looking into this matter for the Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that he had consulted United States District Attorney McFarlane, who expressed the belief that there was good ground for investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

CHICAGO AND NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Terms of the Settlement with the Northern Pacific Committee.

An agreement has been entered into on the part of the Chicago and Northern Pacific bondholders' committee to include what are commonly called the Calumet securities in the Chicago and Northern Pacific reorganization upon the following terms: The $6,000,000 bonds and $5,000,000 stock constituting all the securities of the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railway Company are to be delivered by the Northern Pacific reorganization managers to the Chicago and Northern Pacific bondholders' committee, in return for which the Northern Pacific will receive the same securities as would be delivered under the reorganization in exchange for $5,000,000 present Chicago and Northern Pacific bonds.

The Northern Pacific reorganization managers are to return to the Chicago and Northern Pacific bondholders' committee the entire amount of the $2,500,000 Chicago and Northern Pacific bonds claimed to have been misappropriated, and to place the Chicago and Northern Pacific corporation under the control of the Chicago and Northern Pacific bondholders' committee by depositing $20,000,000 of Chicago and Northern Pacific stock with the bondholders' committee, and in every other way are to aid the bondholders' committee in securing an immediate decree of foreclosure and sale. The various claims between the receivers of the respective properties, including that for occupation of the terminals since Aug. 15, 1893, are to be settled between the receivers on the merits.

The Calumet Road owns thirty-three miles of main track and thirty-three miles of side track, constituting a belt line about the City of Chicago.

PASSAGE OF THE NIXON BILL.

A Measure Said to be in the Interest of the Huckleberry Road.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Assembly to-day passed a bill which has evidently something in it for the "Huckleberry" Railroad Company. Discussion of it has brought to the surface other bills, backed by William F. Sheehan, as attorney for the "Huckleberry," which are said to be directly in favor of this corporation, which, a few years ago, made such an extended grab through the agency of the Legislature. The bill passed to-day was introduced by Mr. Nixon. It proposes to allow certain street railroad corporations to increase their capital stock. Under its provisions, it is said, the "Huckleberry" might increase its capital stock from the present amount to $2,000,000, by which it is limited by the law of 1892, to any amount which the Railroad Commissioners might allow, and many of them would be glad to do so. This bill appears as a general law, but it is said there is no other in the State which has limitations upon it like those on the "Huckleberry," and hence this would be the only beneficiary. There is another bill, known as a "Huckleberry bill," which proposes under general terms to legalize the consolidation of the several roads existing prior to 1892 out of which grew the "Huckleberry." Serious question has been raised as to the legality of this consolidation. A special bill was passed in 1894 ratifying it, but subsequently Judge Ingraham declared the act unconstitutional.

The pending measure contains the following sweeping ratification: "Any and all consolidations of street railroad corporations under any act of this State are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed." Another bill proposes to extend the time in which the road may complete its branches until 1905.

Butler and Pittsburg Line.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—The Butler and Pittsburg Railway Company was formally organized in the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company to-day. J. T. O'Dell of Boston was chosen President, William N. Frew Vice President, T. M. Given Treasurer, and R. A. Franks Secretary. The Board of Directors was constituted of Andrew Carnegie, William N. Frew, T. H. Given, F. S. Smith, J. T. O'Dell, R. A. Franks, and T. M. Carnegie, Jr. The Secretary was authorized at once to advertise for bids for construction of track and roadbed. Questions concerning the amount of capitalization were evasively answered, but it is said that $3,000,000 about represents the initial investment of Mr. Carnegie and the others interested. When completed, the new road will be merged in the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad, making it the most direct route to the great lakes. The principal offices of the new company will be in Pittsburg. The Carnegie Steel Company guarantees the road at least 3,000,000 tons of ore a year.

Philadelphia and Reading Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—John G. Johnson, counsel for the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, to-day presented to Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court the decree asked to be entered for the sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company upon foreclosure of the general mortgage. The Pennsylvania Company is trustee of the general mortgage. Among the parties interested present in court were George L. Rives of counsel for the Olcott-Earle Reorganization Committee; Francis L. Stetson for J. P. Morgan & Co., and C. H. Coster, a member of the latter firm; Samuel Dickson and Thomas Hart, Jr., for the Reading Company; Arthur Burton, who represents some Reading preference income bondholders; James W. M. Newlin, appearing for a creditor and an income mortgage bondholder, and George Tucker Bispham, appearing for parties who intervened in the suit for foreclosure.

The proceedings were opened by Newlin, who raised an objection to the decree. Mr. Newlin said that he represented Samuel D. Rhoads, a judgment creditor, for $20,000 against the road as damages for personal injuries, and Alvan Brown, an income mortgage bondholder.

Mr. Johnson read the decree in full, and Judge Acheson took the papers and held them under advisement.

Mileage Tickets Discussed.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Central Passenger Committee departed from routine lines yesterday by holding a conference with half a hundred representatives of Boards of Trade and other commercial bodies of numerous cities and a delegation from the Traveling Men's Protective Association, relative to a desired change in the size, cost of, and conditions surrounding mileage tickets. The commercial travelers and the other representatives made a vigorous statement as to what they wanted and what they considered the obligation of the railroad officials toward their interest in respect to mileage tickets. All the delegates were unanimous in their demand for an interchangeable ticket, good on all lines in the association, but as to the size of the ticket there was some diversity of opinion.

The conservative majority were content to ask for a 1,000-mile ticket to commence with, while others stood out for a 5,000-mile ticket, which the roads are not likely to give under any conditions. Some of the commercial men also asked for a reduction in the rate to 2 cents a mile, but the result will probably be a compromise on 2¼ cents. St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria, Detroit, Terre Haute, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, and this city were represented. Commissioner Donald had an interesting time handling the men of different minds. No action was taken.

Transcontinental Rates Not Raised.

CHICAGO, April 24.—There was a brief but important meeting of the Executive Committee of the new Transcontinental Freight Association at the Auditorium today, the result being of vital interest to every shipper on the Pacific coast and in contiguous territory. At the Milwaukee meeting the roads agreed to advance rates about 25 per cent., after the Panama Railway war had forced them to do business at a loss since 1888. The date was fixed for the new schedule to be put into effect, and the Executive Committee met to-day to pass on that momentous question. There was only a unanimous agreement to postpone indefinitely any advance in rates. There had been mutterings of dissension for a week, and the trouble is deep-seated, because the officials will not speak of it. The rupture practically brings all the work of organizing a new association to naught, as the prime object was to advance rates.

St. Joseph and Grand Island.

The committee of which Frederic P. Olcott is Chairman, representing the holders of the defaulted first mortgage bonds of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company, has prepared a plan for the reorganization of that corporation. A meeting of the holders of the certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New-York, for the first mortgage bonds deposited with that company, under the agreement of June 1, 1894, will be held, for the purpose of acting upon the plan of reorganization, in the office of the Central Trust Company, on May 19. Copies of the plan may be procured from the Central Trust Company of New-York, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and Melville, Fickus & Co., limited, 75 Lombard Street, London, England.

Denver and Rio Grande.

George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, has just returned from a trip over a portion of that system. The company, he says, is contemplating important improvements, which will include the standard gauging of some of the narrow-gauge lines. As a result of these changes, it is believed that a large amount of new business will come to the road. The management is also considering two extensions, one in Southwest and one in Middle Colorado. These lines will not be begun until after the consent of the stockholders has been obtained, at the annual meeting in October.

Freight Agent Fined $1,000.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The first Inter-State Commerce case involving the conviction of a railroad official for violation of the law was docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. C. B. Wright, agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Pittsburg, was convicted, in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and fined $1,000, upon the charge of making a special rate on carload lots of beer from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, in favor of F. H. Breuning and against Henry Wolf. He asks the Supreme Court to reverse that verdict and sentence.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The report of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway of New-York City for the quarter ended March 31 last, filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $158,298; operating expenses, $130,809; other income, $1,022; fixed charges, $30,639; deficit, $2,188; cash on hand, $4,798; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $77,182. The deficit for the corresponding quarter last year was $11,568.

—In Birmingham, Ala., last Thursday, the Birmingham Poverty Railroad, operated between Birmingham and Bessemer, was sold at public auction by Special Master H. W. Trimble on a decree handed down by Judge Bruce in the United States court here. The Maryland Trust Company is plaintiff in a foreclosure suit and the decree followed. The road was knocked down to B. B. Comer, who is said to represent the stockholders.

—Judge Allen of the United States court, in Springfield, Ill., in the case of Henry W. Putnam and others of Pennsylvania against the Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis Railroad, has granted a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $172,000, ordered an order for the sale of the road to pay the same. The road will be sold in Jacksonville by Special Master P. Barton Warren at a time to be hereafter set.

—Strikers along the line of the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad in Indiana are still holding out for their wages, and many of them have not the money to get the necessities of life, a great many of them not having had a pay day for five months. They still hold the key to the situation, and it is evident that the company will not be able to do any business in a regular manner until it satisfies its men.

—A Milwaukee dispatch says that there has been a great deal of activity for several days among the attorneys connected with the Northern Pacific litigation, and the case will probably reach a climax in the United States Circuit Court there next Monday.

—P. L. Fisher has been appointed auditor of material and labor accounts on the Chicago and Northwestern, vice L. C. Jones, resigned.

—Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson will hold their annual meeting in this city the second week of next month.

—W. H. Rosevear has been appointed General Car Accountant of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters in Montreal.

—George T. Jarvis will take the position of receiver of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad on May 1.

—For the third week in May the gross earnings of the St. Paul Road show an increase of $96,872.

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LESTER GERMAN IS TO GO

THE OLD GIANTS' PITCHER'S ARM HAS LOST ITS CUNNING.

In the Opening Atlantic Game the Newarks Won with Ease—German Was Hit Hard in Addition to Being Unsteady—The Mets Are a Fast Lot of Youngsters—This Afternoon the Bostons Will Play Against the Giants Here.

The Metropolitans, or, to be more correct, the second nine of the New-York team, who represent Jersey City in the Atlantic Association, played the opening local championship game with the Newark team on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. Like the Giants, the Metropolitans made a failure. Lester German was in the box, and his pitching was batted hard and often by the players from Newark. In the second, sixth, and eighth innings they made life miserable for German, rolling up a dozen runs. All these, however, were not due to the unskillful work of the pitcher, as he was ably assisted in sending men around the bases by the understudies of the Giants. They made errors and misplays frequently, all of which were taken advantage of by the winning team.

The only player on the local nine who made a very good impression was Clark, the first baseman. He covered his position in a most skillful manner, and made three of the eight hits credited to the team, one for a home run. Cavelle also fielded well, and made a fair impression by his batting.

Tom Burns, the old Brooklyn player, is manager and Captain of the Newarks, and he has a fairly good team. The Mets, while they failed to make a good showing yesterday, gave evidence of being able to play fast ball. They are a spry lot of youngsters and keep on the move from the start to the finish of the game. With a good pitcher in the box they will prove formidable opponents for any of the minor league teams. German yesterday, in addition to being hit safely thirteen times, gave eight men bases on balls. This sealed his doom, and President Freedman said after the game that he would be released.

German has been a member of the New-York League club for four years. While connected with the Buffalo club of the Eastern League he led that association in pitching, and was up among the leaders in batting. Good critics predicted a bright future for him, as he could play any infield or outfield position in case of emergency. When P. T. Powers took charge of the New-York club he brought German here with him. His first year was marked with grand success, but after that his arm seemed to lose its strength and he never recovered from an attack of fever which he experienced a few years ago.

This afternoon the Bostons will make their first appearance here this season, and will play against the New-Yorks on the Polo Grounds. The score:

METROPOLITAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bannon, lf	2	0	2	0	1
Cavelle, c	1	2	5	1	0
Foster, c	1	0	6	1	2
Clark, 1b	2	3	8	1	0
Battam, 3b	0	1	2	4	2
Wright, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Cohen, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Mulligan, 2b	0	0	0	2	2
Boyle, ss	0	1	0	3	0
German, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	6	8	24	12	8

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Wright, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Daly, 3b	2	3	0	0	2
Burns, cf	2	4	4	0	0
J. R'hf's, 1b	0	2	7	0	0
W'sb'ker, lf	2	0	3	2	0
Justice, 2b	1	2	2	4	0
Smith, ss	0	1	0	3	1
Otten, c	1	0	6	0	2
Whitehill, p	2	1	0	3	0
Total	13	13	27	12	7

Metropolitan .....1 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 0—6
Newark .....1 3 0 0 0 5 0 4 ..—13

Earned runs—Newark, 4. First base on balls—Off German, 8; off Whitehill, 11. First base on errors—Metropolitan, 5; Newark, 2. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 11; Newark, 8. Struck out—By German, 3; by Whitehill, 5. Home run—Clark. Three-base hits—Burns, (2,) J. Rothfuss, Whitehill. Two-base hits—Cavelle, (2,) Cohen, Daly. Stolen bases—Bannon, Foster, (3,) Clark, Battam, Wright, Burns, Weisbecker, (2,) Justice, Smith, Otten. Double play—Justice and J. Rothfuss. Wild pitches—Whitehill, 2. Passed ball—Foster. Umpire—Mr. Higgins.

League Baseball Game.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati .....0 0 2 2 1 1 1 1 0—8
Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Rhines, Fisher, and Vaughan; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	5	1	.833
Pittsburg	5	1	.833
Washington	4	2	.667
Chicago	4	3	.571
Cincinnati	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Cleveland	3	3	.500
Boston	3	4	.429
Baltimore	3	4	.429
St. Louis	3	4	.429
New-York	1	5	.167
Louisville	1	6	.143

Hartford 7, New-Haven 6.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24.—Hartford again defeated New-Haven to-day by 7 to 6. The New-Havens had an excellent chance to win in the last inning, with two men on bases, but Clements was steady, and the last batter knocked an easy grounder. Gilman pitched for New-Haven, and was hit safely eleven times. The score:

Hartford .....1 2 0 3 0 1 0 0 ..—7
New-Haven .....1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1—6

Hits—Hartford, 11; New-Haven, 9. Errors—Hartford, 2; New-Haven, 4.

Oritani's Baseball Season.

The Oritani Field Club will open its baseball season to-day against the Princeton consolidated nine. The club ball field, which is one of the finest in New-Jersey, has been enlarged and regraded, and a well-equipped grand stand with a seating capacity of 2,000 has been erected. The Oritani nine is composed as follows: "Gus" Murphy, pitcher; "Jack" O'Neil, catcher; Brush, first base; Moorhead, second base; Van Zandt, short stop; Leonard, third base; Lum, left field; Snedecker, centre field; Lamar, right field. Among the nines which Oritani will meet during the season are Paterson, the Cuban Giants, Yale, Newport, Englewood, Princeton 'Varsity, and Manhattan College. On the opening day the Princeton University Gun Club will accompany the ball team to Hackensack and meet Oritani in a clay-bird match at the club traps. On May 15 and 16 Oritani will hold an open tournament for amateur shooters.

No Sunday Games in the Parks.

The Park Board recently asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to whether golf, lawn tennis, baseball, or other games might be played in the Park on Sunday. Mr. Scott replied yesterday, quoting Section 265 of the Penal Code, which reads: "All shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming, or other public sports, exercises, or shows, upon the first day of the week, and all noise disturbing the peace of the day are prohibited."

Under this section, Mr. Scott says, games cannot be permitted.

Baseball Brevities.

—President Hart of the Chicago Ball Club gave Parrott, Dolan, and Rice their releases yesterday. Parrott, Anson's protégé, will go to the Grand Rapids Club, joining them at Indianapolis Saturday. The other two have not yet signed with any team, but they will also go with the minor leagues. In Louisville, Anson said, alluding to Dolan: "He is a good man, but I had to let somebody go. We are doing well in keeping seven pitchers; I think Rice is a good man. He has a good deal to learn, but it is in him."

—The Yale and Princeton baseball managements have agreed to accept the same umpire plan as last year. They have applied to President Nick Young of the National League to select an umpire for every championship game. The identity of the umpire will not be known to the opposing players and Captains till he appears on the field just before the game.

—Yale will play Brown at baseball to-day. The Yale team has trained carefully all the week, and hopes to win. They are in good form. Trudeau has rested all the week, and will pitch to-morrow. It is expected that James H. O'Rourke of Bridgeport will be selected as umpire.

—The New-York baseball team plays the Boston nine at the Polo Grounds this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BERKELEY WON THE CUP.

Some Lively Contests by Schoolboys at the Drisler Games.

The success attending the first annual field day of the Drisler School Athletic Association, held at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon, was most encouraging to the 800 enthusiastic schoolboys and their friends present. Two records were broken, excellent time made, and exciting finishes were furnished in every event.

The Drisler boys offered a silver cup to the school which should score the greatest number of points in the open contests.

Berkeley, Cutler, and Barnard Schools were after it tooth and nail. Throughout the afternoon the score kept constantly changing. Just before the start of the last event the tally stood: Cutler, 20; Berkeley, 19; Barnard, 17. It needed but victory in this contest—the pole vault—to win the day.

After a few preliminary heights the judges placed the bar at 9 feet 6 inches. The Cutler and Barnard lads failed to clear it. Up went the bar to 9 feet 7 inches. All three lads cleared this, but when it was raised one inch higher A. A. Forney of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, had to quit.

There were now R. G. Paulding, a Connecticut athlete, and Jesse Hurlburt, a Berkeley boy of about fifteen years, competing. Up went the rod, inch by inch, past the interscholastic record of 10 feet ½ inch, until 10 feet 4 inches was reached. Paulding could go no higher, and the contest was Hurlburt's. He wanted the stick raised again, so the judges put it at 10 feet 6 inches. He cleared it on the third attempt, and the silver trophy went to Berkeley.

The other record to fall was the outdoor scholastic mark of 2:09 for the half mile. Hipple of Barnard lowered this very easily to 2:07 4-5.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, (closed,) (handicap.)—Won by H. Ingersoll, (2 yards;) J. B. Wolff, (scratch,) second; R. B. Furnald, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:11 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle, (ten hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches high, (open,) (scratch.)—First heat: Won by E. S. Stacpoole, Trinity; C. A. O'Rourke, Trinity, second. Time—0:30 2-5. Second heat: Won by D. G. Harris, Cutler; S. Plum, Newark Academy, second. Time—0:28. Final heat: Won by D. G. Harris, Cutler; S. Plum, Newark Academy, second; C. A. O'Rourke, Trinity, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, (open,) (junior, under sixteen.)—First heat: Won by W. T. E. Elmendorf, Collegiate Institute; D. Armstead, Berkeley, second. Time—0:11. Second heat: Won by W. Wilson, Barnard; B.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—A Pair of Spectacles; Old Cronies—8:00
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert of Oratorio Society—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Coon Hollow—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die Weber—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Boston vs. New-York—4:00
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the change of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	47	53	55
6 A. M.	44	53	54
9 A. M.	50	56	52
12 M.	51	57	63
4 P. M.	54	50	57
6 P. M.	53	48	53
9 P. M.	54	48	52
12 P. M.	54	46	48

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....54.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....54.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for coresponding date last year.....51.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....52.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Light rains, clearing during the day.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE RAINES LAW SUSTAINED.

We have had no expectation that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court would hold otherwise than it has done, that the Raines liquor-tax law is Constitutional. We have not hesitated to say that the contention that it was in any sense a special city law was absurd. The court, as doubtless in duty bound, treated this claim seriously, but it was really ridiculous. Neither could we see anything in the point that the act appropriated public money for local purposes and therefore required a three-fourths vote for its passage. It apportioned the proceeds of the tax upon the liquor business between the State and the cities and towns in which it was to be collected, but it did not provide for collecting it as State revenue and then appropriate a part of it to local objects. These contentions rather weakened than strengthened the case; as they appeared like desperate expedients to eke it out.

The real point was whether this was a tax law in a sense that required it to be uniform in the rates imposed and in the penalties for violation. In reality it is a tax law only in name, and nobody has criticised or discussed it as a revenue measure. While its short title is the "Liquor-tax law," its full title is "An act in relation to the traffic in liquors, and for the taxation and regulation of the same, and to provide for local option." It is quite as much a measure of regulation and restriction as was the old excise law, and in some respects it is more strictly directed to that end. That is its main purpose, and the tax is just as much incidental to that purpose as were the fees under the license system. This is in reality a license system, though nominally a tax system, and everybody almost irresistibly speaks of the tax certificate as a license, which in effect it is. The penalties for violation, which are so unequal, are not in the nature of penalties for non-payment of taxes, but for violating restrictions upon the traffic.

The moment it is admitted that this is not a revenue measure, but primarily and fundamentally a law for regulating the liquor traffic in the State, it becomes an exercise of the police power for the safety and protection of society, and its lack of equality or of justice does not invalidate it. It may be an abuse of legislative discretion, it may cause loss of property and deprive citizens of rights, its restrictions and penalties may be greater in one place than in another, it may rob cities for the benefit of rural towns, invite blackmail and corruption, build up a political machine and perpetrate a variety of wrongs in the name of protection of the public welfare, yet there is no remedy save in choosing men for legislators who have a higher sense of public duty. This has been the uniform doctrine of courts in regard to "liquor legislation" and Sunday legislation, and there seems to be no help for it where no limitations are laid down in a State Constitution.

Legislative discretion is necessary in the exercise of what is called the police power in order to make it effective and adaptable to its purposes. It would be difficult to circumscribe it wisely, and courts will not undertake to limit it. Temperance laws, Sunday laws, and all legislation in behalf of "bigotry and virtue," to take a malapropism literally, may be made the cover for all sorts of abuse of power, but justice and good sense in legislators cannot be provided by Constitutions or courts, but must depend upon the choice of the people. They have the remedy for such iniquities as the passage of the Raines bill in their own hands.

FOR THREE NEW STATES.

The work of Boss QUAY, Boss PLATT, and their Western ally, CLARKSON, in the House Committee on Territories appears to have been completed, for a favorable report upon the bill to elevate Oklahoma to the rank of a State has been procured. Action upon this bill was delayed for a long time. By the votes and influence of Chairman SCRANTON of Pennsylvania, (QUAY,) Mr. LEFEVER of this State, (PLATT,) and Mr. PERKINS of Iowa (CLARKSON) favorable reports upon the New-Mexico and Arizona bills were obtained some time ago. Although we do not think that Oklahoma should now be raised from the condition of a Territory to that of a State, it seems to us that the admission of this Territory should precede the admission of either Arizona or New-Mexico.

The population of Oklahoma is larger than that of either of the other two Territories, and it exhibits rapid growth. At the time of the last census the figures were as follows: New-Mexico, 153,593; Arizona, 59,620; Oklahoma, 61,834. The latest estimates, which seem to be entitled to respect, are: New-Mexico, 185,000; Arizona, 77,000; Oklahoma, 275,000. If these estimates are trustworthy, the population of the newly opened Territory has already been multiplied by four and is almost equal to the combined populations of the other two Territories, which have been open to settlement for many years and in which growth has been very slow. This more rapid development in Oklahoma was to be expected, because natural conditions there are much more favorable than in the Territories on the Southern boundary.

It was suggested that action upon the Oklahoma bill was delayed because the bosses had been unable to make terms with the six delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The truth appears to be that the bosses completed their agreement with the delegation some time ago and therefore felt that they could proceed at their leisure, for it was reported on the 28th ult. that, while the six delegates selected on the preceding day had not been instructed, they were not for MCKINLEY, and that two of them—JOHN I. DILLE and HENRY ASP—had been acting as agents of REED.

We notice that Mr. LEFEVER, President of a National bank and Vice President of a savings bank in New-Paltz, N. Y., was not present at the last meeting of the committee and therefore did not vote for the Oklahoma bill, although he had voted in favor of the bills for New-Mexico and Arizona. But his vote was not needed. There was a sufficient number of other members—Mr. SCRANTON and Mr. PERKINS being two of them—who were ready to give Oklahoma two Senators and thus, having voted for New-Mexico and Arizona, to increase the number of silver Senators by six, permitting less than 550,000 persons in the three Territories to cast three times as many Senate votes as are assigned to the 7,000,000 inhabitants of New-York.

THE ANTICIPATION THEORY.

If our high-tariff friends who have recently been complaining about the alleged effect of the present tariff upon business and the industries will pause for a moment and inquire as to their own utterances of ten months ago, they will learn something to their disadvantage. It was in last April and May that a very interesting and cheering upward movement in trade and industry began. The first increases of wages were made in the last days of March or the first week of April. The number of such increases grew from week to week until it was an easy matter to compile from the trade journals a list including several hundred large concerns in which, as prominent Republican journals admitted, the daily earnings of more than 500,000 employés had been enlarged. This upward movement was ignored by the high-tariff organs for some time, because they had continually asserted that there could not be any increase of wages or any revival of industry so long as the Democratic tariff should be in force.

But at last they were compelled to admit that a revival had come, although the Democratic tariff had not been repealed. It was in the middle of May, for example, that The New-York Tribune was constrained to speak of it as "the glad recovery" and to begin to point out that "advance in wages" which it very properly called "a blessing." Other Republican journals followed our neighbor, and soon there was a full chorus of joyful Republican comment upon this upward movement, which, the same journals had been saying, could not take place so long as the tariff duties enacted by the Democratic Party should remain undisturbed.

They consoled themselves, however, by an explanation to which we desire now to direct their attention. It was that all this recovery was due to a popular expectation that the McKinley tariff would be restored, because a Republican victory in 1896 could easily be foreseen, and the party, regaining power in 1897, would speedily re-enact the old duties. The New-York Tribune said on May 13:

"This recovery is an anticipation. It is discounting the improvement which men have a right to expect where the coming Congress brings Republican experience and patriotism and common sense to bear upon the difficulties of the country."

We might cite Republican opinions of ten or eleven months ago almost without number that the remarkable revival was due not only to expectation of benefits from the present Congress, but also to an anticipation of Republican success in the elections of this year and of a revision of the tariff on McKinley lines in 1897.

But there came a reaction, and it was to be seen just before the assembling of Congress. It was not checked by the exhibition in Congress of "Republican experience and patriotism and common sense." Indeed, an impression prevails that it was caused in part by apprehension as to what Congress might do and has been prolonged by what Congress actually has done. For some time past the high-tariff newspapers have been commenting gloomily upon the condition of business and asserting that the Democratic tariff is ruining the country.

What we should like to have them explain is why anticipation of Republican success and of a McKinley revision of the tariff in 1897 should have a remarkably stimulating and reviving effect in the Spring and Summer of 1895 and have no such effect at the present time. They are as confident now of success as they were ten months ago, and they hold, of course, that the date of the McKinley revision is nearer now by ten months than it was in June, 1895. If it be true, as they say, that industries are suffering so severely now from depression caused by the present tariff, how was it that this tariff did not so affect them last Summer? And if anticipation caused activity and "a glad recovery" then, why should it fail to do so now? There are men who think that "the glad recovery" would not have been interrupted if there had been no session of Congress, with its attempt to unsettle business by the Dingley-McKinley tariff revision for this year and its promise of another general Tariff act, with still higher duties, to be passed two years hence, and some other disturbing manifestations with which everybody is familiar, but this theory will have no weight with those who see no protection in a tariff the average ad valorem rate of which is 41.75 per cent., while 48.66 per cent. was the annual average under the McKinley act.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Undoubtedly Gen. WEYLER has made a much more energetic use of the forces under his command than his predecessor made. It seems that he has succeeded in establishing, for the first time that it has been established since the insurrection began, a chain of posts across the island, amounting to a land blockade. That is to say, the line is so strong that it would be a hazardous enterprise for the insurgents to undertake to break it at any point and to cross in force, unless the force were so great as to be overwhelming. Of how much practical inconvenience to the Cubans, and thus of advantage to the Spaniards, the line is does not as yet clearly appear. But the prevention of insurgent "raids" up and down the island is undoubtedly a capital object with the Spanish commander, and he seems, for the present, to have attained it. Making every allowance for the advantages the insurgents possess over the invaders in their knowledge of the country and in the sympathy of the inhabitants, their disadvantages are very much more important, especially the difficulty of importing arms and munitions of war. They must be acknowledged to have shown far more of military ability and enterprise than the Spaniards.

This fact makes the recent display of energy by the new Captain General all the more striking. But it is to be noted that it is the energy of desperation. It is absolutely necessary for the Spaniards to make substantial progress toward putting down the insurrection within the next few weeks. With the coming of the rainy season, which may begin in a fortnight and which is almost sure to begin within six weeks, the military operations of the invaders will be paralyzed. They have in the island something like 100,000 troops from the peninsula, unacclimated to Cuba and an easy prey to the local diseases. If these men had nothing else to do but to take care of their health, they would be overburdened. Everybody who knows Cuba expects that the yellow fever will prevail among those of them who remain in the field, and with the most frightful results.

The Hovas relied upon "General Fever" as their best resource against the French, though it turned out that they trusted in vain. But the confidence of the Cubans in the same commander is well founded. If the Spaniards do not make real progress toward putting down the insurrection before the middle of May, they can do nothing before the middle of October. The middle of October, 1895, was announced by the Spanish Prime Minister as the time for moving against the rebellion to make an end of it, and it has been much more active and defiant since that time than it was before. The necessity of having something to show in the way of successes before the beginning of the rainy season explains the desperate exertions that WEYLER is making. They explain also his proclamation offering pardon to those of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio who shall surrender within the next twenty days. This proclamation will distinctly encourage the insurgents. It will be interpreted by them as a sign of desperation, and doubtless this interpretation will be correct. Spain is already straining every nerve to carry the enormous burden she has assumed in the undertaking to conquer Cuba.

It is risking little to predict that at the end of the rainy season, if her troops remain in the field, the Spanish effective will be diminished by 50 per cent., while the acclimated insurgents can keep the field and even resume the offensive. No wonder the Captain General is making so frantic a show of activity.

BETTER RAILWAY BUSINESS.

Reports from the Northwest and the Southwest continue to bring assurances of rapidly improving conditions with regard to railway traffic, and the remarkable increase in the earnings of some of the Granger roads shows that the recent hopeful predictions of such railroad Presidents as HUGHITT, MILLER, and CABLE were well founded. The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Road for the month of March amounted to $2,616,743, an increase of $408,037, and nearly all of the other roads in the Granger territory are able to make almost equally good reports for the same month.

The earnings thus far reported for April are quite satisfactory. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is able to show an increase of $49,343 for the first week in April, the Canadian Pacific reports for the same period an increase of $40,000, the Denver and Rio Grande $15,000, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie $17,340, the Grand Trunk system about $20,000, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois $10,000, the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City nearly $7,000, and the Chesapeake and Ohio $5,000.

President GEORGE GOULD of the Missouri Pacific, who has just returned from the Southwest, reports a marked improvement in the business situation in that locality. The Norfolk and Western Railroad reports for the second week of the current month an increase of $50,775 in gross earnings, and some of the other roads that are able to show an increase for the same week are: Louisville and Nashville, $20,000; Evansville and Terre Haute, $2,750; Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, $5,000; Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, $3,592; Ohio River, $4,175; Rio Grande Southern, $1,900, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $2,200.

THE BRITISH DEFEAT.

The fight between the beleaguered British in Bulawayo and the Matabeles seems to have been a severe and desperate affair. As the account comes from a British source, there is no reason to doubt its assertion that the British got much the worse of the fight, and it is not unfair to suspect that the result was even more unfavorable in fact than it is in the report. It is, at all events, plain that the besieged made a sortie for the purpose of dispersing the besiegers and that the sortie failed. The besiegers fought very bravely and finally drove the British back into cover.

It has been made plain to the South African Company that the Matabeles, like the Zulus and the Soudanese, are a fighting tribe. What is perhaps calculated to induce even more reflection is the discovery that they are provided with the best modern weapons, which they know how to use. The Zulus managed to give a great deal of trouble with assegais, and the Soudanese with their two-handed swords. The Matabeles, equally courageous and much better armed, are adapted to giving proportionately more trouble. It will be plausibly conjectured that the weapons of the Matabeles have come from the Boers, who, for their own part, are contented with old-fashioned muzzle loaders, with which they do much execution. No doubt it will be believed in London that the rifles with which the Matabeles were armed came from Pretoria via Berlin, if not directly from the German "sphere of influence," to the north of Matabeleland. It is implicitly believed in Rome that MENELEK and his Abyssinians were armed and equipped by the thoughtfulness of the French. These painful suspicions seem likely to become invariable incidents in the process of carrying the light of civilization and Christianity to the heart of the Dark Continent.

A NEW FORTIFICATIONS BOARD.

There was a recommendation in Secretary LAMONT's last annual report which gathers force and timeliness just now from the liberal provision which is certain to be made for carrying forward the work of coast defense.

He asked for the appointment of a board of army officers by the President, possibly to be subject to confirmation by the Senate, whose duty should consist of supervising in its entirety the fortification work. We have now a Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, which conducts important experiments. We have the Ordnance Department, which manufactures excellent guns at Watervliet and carriages at Watertown, with much other war material. We have the Engineer Corps, which selects and, if need be, purchases the sites for new batteries, builds the emplacements, and provides the submarine mines. Why, then, is an additional board, such as the Secretary proposes, desirable?

The answer is found in the facts and figures he sets forth. On July 1 of last year, with fourteen big twelve-inch guns ready for mounting, only three were actually in position; and, what is still more remarkable, with eighty-four guns of the ten-inch and eight-inch calibres then ready, not even one had been mounted. In some cases the carriages were finished, but there were no emplacements for them; in most cases, neither the carriages nor the emplacements were done. The Secretary also showed that during the coming July a like state of things would prevail. That is, there would be an aggregate of 137 guns of these three calibres ready for mounting, but only 55 carriages for them and only 24 emplacements, so that this last number would actually represent all the guns for use. And, judging from present appearances, even that estimate will turn out to have been too favorable.

Fortunately, we may expect a great improvement in the future. It took a long time to produce, test, and approve types of disappearing gun carriages, and even now the twelve-inch type carriage is not yet completed. Then the Government's carriagemaking plant was inadequate; but that lack can and doubtless will now be remedied by putting out much of the work by contract to private enterprise. As for the emplacements, the appropriations for them have till now been most meagre, but in the current bill, for the first time, they are exceedingly liberal.

Had there been a lack of ability in the officers engaged in this work, that could have been remedied; but with their skill and energy so well known, it only remains to look for the trouble in the system itself. Or, in Secretary LAMONT's words, "the disparity in the rates at which the different branches of fortification is proceeding furnishes a valid reason for uniform appropriations and the creation of a board of central control." And again he says that "the distribution of duty and responsibility under existing laws, whereby authority to formulate plans and execute operations is lodged with separate and distinct bureaus as well as in a board established by statute, all without any harmonizing or central supervision, is in my judgment a mistake that should be speedily corrected."

Thus far, however, no attempt has been made to correct it in the current Fortifications bill, although this bill appropriates more than $31,000,000, or four times as much as usual. Perhaps it may be amended for that purpose, or otherwise the Secretary himself may perhaps assume the central supervision of which he speaks, appointing such a board as he desires to do the actual work.

Coroner TUTHILL's emphatically declared intention to conceal cases of suicide is, of course, simply the announcement by an officer of the law that he will violate the law whenever opportunity offers. This will naturally excite criticism in certain circles, but it will receive the enthusiastic though silent commendation of every man in the city who may be going about with murder in his heart, for it vastly increases the chances of escaping punishment after the commission of this crime. Almost anybody, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, can so plan and execute a murder that it will look more or less like a suicide, especially if publicity can be avoided, meddlesome reporters and detectives kept at a distance, and no scrutiny made except by a single official rich in "discretion" and strongly inclined to use it at the request of the deceased person's real or pretended friends. But there is no sense in making a row over the Coroner's scheme. Other criminals have zealous assistants and protectors in various State and municipal departments. Why shouldn't the murderers have one too?

There is not much significance in the capture of Cruces by the Cuban rebels. The town is a small one, 135 miles southeast of Havana, 18 miles inland from Cienfuegos, and on the line of railway connecting those two ports. Its nearness to the latter city gives Cruces some value to the insurgents, for it might serve as a base of operations designed to further the great end of obtaining a foothold on the coast. Otherwise the hamlet is worth no more than scores already held by them, and as it is on low ground, difficult of defense, they will probably make no very determined efforts to retain it. The victorious attack on this town, however, deserves notice, as showing how meaningless is WEYLER's assertion that he now has the only formidable rebel army confined and helpless within the province of Pinar del Rio by his so-called "trocha." According to the dictionaries, by the way, "trocha" means a narrow footpath crossing a highway. The Governor General may have another definition, but his foes seem to have failed as yet to recognize it as authoritative or better than the old one.

Some months ago the ship Willie Rosenfeld sailed into this port after a long voyage around the Horn from San Francisco. As soon as her crew could get ashore they told—and proved—a frightful story of needless starvation, for which the ship's owners were responsible, and of brutal abuse on the part of the Captain and one of the mates. The matter was taken up by the Shipping Commissioner and District Attorneys of this city and Brooklyn. This paper and others informed the public of all its details. The Captain and mate were not even arrested, though warrants for their arrest were issued. Five members of the crew, those who for weeks and months had daily been the victims of savage ill treatment, were sent to the House of Detention and kept there. They are still prisoners. On Thursday the ship Willie Rosenfeld sailed from this port for San Francisco. She had a new crew on board, but in command of her was the old Captain, WILLIAM H. DUNPHY, and under him was the old mate, a brute named GILLESPIE, whose record as a wielder of belaying pins is unequaled by that of any other man afloat or ashore. The vessel's owners, A. SEWALL & Co., of Bath, Me., saw no reason in the events of the last voyage to discharge either of these habitual and notorious mutilators of wretched, helpless seamen. These are facts. It would be utterly useless to comment on them—as utterly useless as it was for the sailors to show their hideously emaciated bodies, covered with ghastly wounds and bruises, to United States officials and demand redress and protection under United States laws.

Departing, PADEREWSKI leaves behind him, besides $10,000, the interesting information that "in Boston the receipts were small," and that only the supplications of his managers prevented him from clipping off long ago the scarlet glory of his hair. These are both extremely important facts, the one proving again what it is charitable to call Boston's conservatism in matters of art, and the other illustrating the great musician's practical common sense. Other artists have been sadly prone to regard their own personal eccentricities with intense seriousness as forming a part not unimportant of the difference between themselves and ordinary people. The wiser Pole laughs at length of locks, but allowed himself to be convinced that in dealing with the public nonsense is not infrequently of use, and that even a genius can afford to suffer slight inconveniences for the sake of satisfying the notions and thereby keeping loose the purse strings of romantic Philistines. Of course he played only for those who appreciate and love music, yet he very properly remembered that at the box office window one person is as welcome as another, within reasonable limits, and that even in art the sensible man does not always disregard what is absurdly called "the main chance."

PERSONALS.

—Frau Wagner has just been worsted in a strange piece of litigation. Toward the end of last year a Viennese draper, Richard Wagner by name, bethought himself of placing his specialties under the patronage of his immortal namesake. Thus Richard Wagner sheetings, Richard Wagner towelings, and Richard Wagner "fast colors" became very common throughout Vienna, and, to make matters worse, Wagner the draper appropriated the features of Wagner the genius as his trademark. Frau Wagner and her son Siegfried took action without delay, and sought to compel the draper to abandon at least his impudent "conveyance" of the great composer's features. But the day has gone against them, and the master's features will continue to adorn the parcels of his shrewd namesake.

—François de Bourbon, calling himself the Duc d'Anjou and heir to the claims of the late Duke of Seville, is going to law with the Duc d'Orléans. The suit is about the coat-of-arms the Duc d'Orléans assumed. Before the death of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris had a horizontal bar or lambel on his shield. This showed that he belonged to a younger branch of the royal family. On the death of the former Prince the lambel was removed. This was to indicate that the Comte de Paris was head of the whole royal house. The Duc d'Anjou, as the senior descendant of Louis XIV., save Don Carlos and his son, who do not pretend to the French throne, claims that he alone has a right to full arms.

—During his residence in Egypt Dr. Saint-Saëns has finished two important new works. One of them, a sonata for violin, has been accepted by Señor Sarasate, who will play it at the Salle Pleyel, Paris, toward the end of May—the fiftieth anniversary of the composer's first apearance in that hall as a child pianist. Dr. Saint-Saëns has also during his holiday put the finishing touches to a new concerto for pianoforte and orchestra, which will probably during the present season be heard in London, the composer himself playing the solo part.

—The young Khédive of Egypt is an excellent amateur musician. A humorist has declared that the only instrument an Oriental ruler really cares to play is the bowstring. But Abbas Pasha is said, like the Duke of Coburg, to be a very fair violinist, and during his studies in Vienna he picked up a good deal of knowledge of dance music. The Khédive recently ventured upon composition, and a valse played at an official dinner a short time ago is now acknowledged to be from his pen.

—The Edinburgh Border Counties Association has just completed the purchase of the small whitewashed, low-roofed, thatched cottage in Denholm, Roxburghshire, where John Leyden, poet and Oriental scholar, first saw the light in 1775.

ART NOTES.

—The closing days of a busy season find a few new importations of English pictures at the Blakeslee Galleries, 355 Fifth Avenue. One of the most important of these is a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of a Miss Baring, who is represented facing the spectator and standing in the midst of a Summer landscape. The figure is of a beautiful woman, gowned in white, with a shawl of a delicate pink over her arm, and the painting is frank, free, and thoroughly engaging in the dexterity of its simple handling. The flesh tones are of the purity and freshness of young womanhood, while altogether the work is on a high plane. Interesting in many ways is a portrait by Sir Edwin Landseer of Lady Douro, daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale, three-quarter length and in riding habit. It is vigorous in brushwork, yet full of the subtlety of refinement and breeding, as becomes an English noblewoman. After the battle of Waterloo the great Duke rode over the historic field with this lady, who in some way was related to him, and to her he pointed out the important positions, locating corps, regiments, and even standards, and explaining the famous victory. Landseer painted the incident, representing Wellington and the Lady Douro on horseback. The picture is well known and has been engraved. This present portrait now at the Blakeslee Galleries is said to have been executed at the time as a preliminary study of the woman. Another work is by Nathaniel Dance, an early Englishman of much ability and distinction, who, despite great wealth and a most curious history of good fortune, found time to execute many fine canvases. It consists of a group of a mother—Lady Cooper—and her four children, bouncing English lads and lassies, strong, healthy, and most attractive.

—Several portraits, together with some subject pictures, by Maria Brooks, are shown at the new gallery of the art dealers Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, 373 Fifth Avenue. Prominent among the former is one entitled "An American Duchess," of a lady in wig, large hat, and much elegance of dress, with a brilliant red rose in her corsage. The wherefore of the title is, it must be confessed, somewhat obscure, but the work is executed in a vigorous, masculine manner that does not at all betray the sex of the artist. Another is of Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, sober, dignified, and earnest, while a third is called "Very Sweet," the excuse for this feeble title being a box of bonbons near the very pretty girl, who is daintily painted in large black hat and gloves, her bodice of white making an effective contrast. There is, too, a small child in yellow, sulking, labeled "Disappointed," together with others seen in previous exhibitions. By Henri Levi there are two highly decorative canvases, "L'Enlèvement de Psyche" and "L'Amour Abandonnant par Psyche," both well painted and admirably drawn. A clever head is by A. Asti, and a half length of a woman by A. Piot has the elements of popularity in its surface prettiness. A new canvas of horses in snow, by Kawalsky, has just arrived, and there are works by Detti, Julian Dupré, Lerolle, Diaz of Barbizon fame, the Englishman Dendy Sadler, and by the Frenchman Trouillebert, a remarkable imitation of Corot, frankly signed, however, by the former.

—Among other attractive things at the galleries of Durand-Ruel, 389 Fifth Avenue, is a large and highly important canvas but recently brought to this country, by Constant Troyon, entitled "La Vallée de la Toucques." Two cows are in the foreground coming down to drink from a brook. To the left stands a bull, while beyond are a horse and a cow. More cows are in the centre, and the effect of a superb sky of great clouds with brilliant light is powerfully rendered. The brushwork is broad and free and the landscape construction is thoroughly understood, while it goes without saying that the animals are well executed. Paul Mantz, an eminent art critic and littérateur, once said of this work: "In this grand landscape Troyon has shown the broad and strong feeling of a painter who knows animals in their coloration, their structure, and their character, together with a curious and almost dramatic care for luminous effects. He understood and expressed, better than any one before him, those large green meadows where the cows disappear, hidden to their chests by the tall grasses; the fresh savors of the earth moistened by recent rains; those heavy clouds laden with hail, and the vague anxiety of the timid beasts and the anguish of nature between two storms. What is this painting, if not a grand spectacle, powerful, agitated, full of emotion and life?" The picture may be seen until April 30.

—At the annual meeting of the New-York Water Color Club, held Monday night last, Henry B. Snell was elected President, Rhoda Holmes Nichols Vice President, Charles Warren Eaton Treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Scott Recording Secretary, and W. Merritt Post Corresponding Secretary. New members of the Board of Control are Irving R. Wiles, Florence F. Snell, and Clara Weaver Parrish. The following constitute the jury for 1896: Childe Hassam, Ben Foster, Irving R. Wiles, Charles C. Curran, W. H. Drake, F. K. M. Rehn, George Wharton Edwards, Charles Warren Eaton, C. C. Haynes, O. P. Smith, F. F. Snell, and Emma E. Lampert.

Forced the Artist to Work.

From The Manchester (England) Guardian.

The famous Japanese painter, Kyosai, worked only when he was in the mood, and the most munificent offers failed to induce him to accept a commission unless the spirit moved him. One of his admirers, Mr. Kato Shoyo of Hongo, had vainly attempted to induce the wayward artist to begin a painting for him. Kyosai would not budge. Kato thereupon devised and put into execution a novel plan. He bought a spurious Kakemono, or "hanging picture." When next the artist paid him a visit this was produced and lauded to the skies. Kato declared that the daub was the greatest masterpiece of Kyosai's skilful hands. In vain the indignant painter protested that it was a worthless counterfeit. Finally he rushed away in a rage, while Kato rubbed his hands at the success of his ruse.

Confident of the result, Kato invited some friends for the following evening and related to them the device he was employing. They waited for the advent of Kyosai, and at last, but not until the small hours of the morning, he appeared. He held a roll in his hand, a Kakemono, on which was depicted a falcon in the act of clutching a monkey. This he threw toward the host, at the same time asking in an angry voice whether Kato still persisted in attributing the other picture to him. The collector, delighted with the success of his plan, and with the vigor and beauty of the drawing he had now obtained, apologized to Kyosai and explained the trick. The painter's brow was quickly cleared of its dark clouds, and in turn he confessed that he had been working day and night in order to produce a picture that should vindicate his talents.

Spring Song.

From The London Chronicle.

About the flowerless land adventurous bees
Pickeering hum; the rooks debate, divide,
With many a hoarse aside,
In solemn conclave on the budding trees,
Larks in the skies and plowboys o'er the leas
Carol as if the Winter ne'er had been;
The very owl comes out to greet the sun;
Rivers high-hearted run;
And hedges mantle with a flush of green.

The curlew calls me where the salt winds blow:
His troubled note dwells mournfully and dies;
Then the long echo cries
Deep in my heart. Ah, surely I must go!
For there the tides, moon-haunted, ebb and flow;
And there the seaboard murmurs resonant;
The waves their interwoven fugue repeat,

FORT ZANYA IS RELIEVED

GARRISON'S WATER SUPPLY SHORT, AND STORES WERE BURNED.

Insurgents on the Carmen Estate Near Sabanilla Driven by the Troops into the Burning Canefields—Spaniards Take Possession of the Estrella Estate—Julio Sanguilly, Acquitted of Kidnapping De Castro, Held for Crime of Rebellion.

MADRID, April 24.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Gen. Gonzalez, who sailed from Manzanillo with a large force, landed near Fort Zanya and marched to the relief of that place. The fort had been besieged for five days by 3,500 rebels under Rabi, whose guns were served by Americans.

When Gen. Gonzalez relieved the fort its garrison was in a desperate plight. The supply of water was running short and their stores had been burned. Three times they had been summoned to surrender, but each time they refused. According to the dispatch, which comes from official sources, only eight of the defenders of the fort were wounded, while on the first day of the siege thirty-three rebels were killed.

HAVANA, April 24.—Official advices received here say that Col. Aldea while in pursuit of parties of rebels encountered several bands of them on the Carmen estate, near Sabanilla, in the Province of Matanzas. The insurgents were fleeing from an attack by the Rey column.

The troops charged upon the rebels upon all sides, forcing them to take refuge in the canefields, which were burning fiercely, and many of them perished in the flames which they had started. The troops continued pursuit of the fleeing rebels, killing many of them.

Twenty-three dead insurgents were left behind, and it is believed that more than that number perished in the canefields. Other than Government authorities assert that the affair was similar to many others which have occurred wherein unarmed men were killed. The official report says that the troops had one man killed and one man wounded.

Col. Francis reports that the rebels fired upon the rear guard of his line near Mariel, but retreated as soon as the troops returned the fire.

Capt. Medina Lajas, with a force of guerillas, together with the forces of Vizcaya, dislodged the enemy from the estate of Estrella, near Cienfuegos, of which the Spanish troops took possession. The rebels lost twelve killed and the troops lost one wounded.

Julio Sanguilly, the American citzen who was acquitted yesterday of the charge of kidnapping a Spaniard named de Castro, is still held in prison here pending the decision of the Supreme Court in Madrid upon his conviction and sentence last December to life imprisonment in the mines of Ceuta, Africa, for the crime of rebellion.

INSURGENTS NOT BELLIGERENTS.

Many Symptoms of Their Lacking Ammunition and Other Resources.

LONDON, April 24.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Madrid stating that after the Cabinet Council Friday Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo said that neither the Government nor the insurgents were aware that President Cleveland harbored an idea of recognizing the rebels as belligerents.

The military situation in Cuba, he added, was more satisfactory. There were many symptoms that the insurgents lacked ammunition and other resources. Fifteen hundred country people in one province had submitted, and the Government was bound to assist such as these.

A SKIRMISH NEAR BULAWAYO.

Three Hundred Men Kill One Hundred and Fifty Matabeles.

CAPE TOWN, April 24.—A dispatch from Bulawayo, dated April 24, says that Commander Duncan, with 100 whites and 200 natives with Maxim and Hotchkiss guns, met the Matabeles three miles out from Bulawayo.

The Matabeles fired a heavy volley into the British party and drove them into the Umguza River. One of the whites of the British party was killed, and three of the officers were wounded. The Matabeles lost 150 killed and a large number were wounded.

The details of the fighting show that the defenders of Bulawayo decided to make a sortie from that town and engage the natives who were besieging it. The British party met with no resistance until it reached the Umguza River, where it came upon the enemy. The force from Bulawayo occupied the south bank of the river for a distance of a mile, while the Matabeles were stretched along the north bank for four miles.

Selous, with 100 natives, was stationed in the centre, the Afrikanders formed the left wing, and Guy's scouts the right wing. The British force crossed the river and rushed upon the Matabeles, who were outflanked and driven into the water.

The enemy swarmed up, however, and attempted to get in the rear of the British, obliging the Afrikanders to gallop back to intercept them. Guy's scouts fell into an ambush and had to make a rush to extricate themselves from the Matabeles, who were pouring a hot fire into them.

There were many instances of personal heroism. Trooper Baxter, seeing Corp. Wise severely wounded and his horse shot from under him, jumped from his own horse and helped Wise to mount him, thus enabling the Corporal to escape. Baxter gave his life for his friend, for shortly after Wise's escape he was killed by a stroke from an assegai hurled by one of the ambushed foes. Guy had a narrow escape, a bullet grazing his scalp.

Lieut. Hood was severely, and Lieut. Crewe slightly, wounded. The latter insisted that Hood should take his horse, and Hood, after some demur, did so, and effected his escape. Crewe also got off without further injury, but had great difficulty in escaping Baxter's fate.

The Hotchkiss and Maxim guns became jammed early in the fight. They were only fired twice. Had it not been for this the loss of the Matabeles would have been far heavier than it was. The horse that Selous was riding was killed in midstream, and the rider barely escaped with his life.

All the troops were cool and plucky. They drove the enemy up the river, inflicting heavy loss upon them. The exact number of the killed and wounded Matabeles is not known. The Matabeles were in full retreat and were being closely pursued by the British and their native allies, when the order was given for the latter to fall back to Bulawayo, it being feared that a much stronger force would be met with.

ROBBERS OF BURDEN DIAMONDS.

They Are Remanded in London Pending Arrival of Witnesses.

LONDON, April 24.—William Turner and William R. Dunlop, the Burden diamond robbers, were arraigned in the Marlborough Street Police Court this morning and in the Bow Street Police Court this afternoon. A saloon keeper named Lander, a brother-in-law of Turner, was called to the witness stand. He testified that the prisoners had lodged at his house.

Lander first saw Turner on the occasion of his present visit to London, Feb. 19. Turner had just arrived from New-York. Dunlop arrived from New-York April 15. Dunlop told him that he and Turner had had been employed in the house of I. Townsend Burden in New-York.

The prisoners, who were charged with having stolen jewels in their possession, are now charged with larceny from the house of Mr. Burden in the jurisdiction of the United States of America. Turner and Dunlop were remanded pending the arrival of witnesses from America.

REFORMERS GUILTY OF TREASON.

Col. Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, and George Farrar to be Sentenced.

PRETORIA, April 24.—Col. Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, and George Farrar, members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who were arrested in Johannesburg and brought here for trial, have pleaded guilty of treason under the first count of the indictment against them.

The other members of the committee jointly indicted with Rhodes, Phillips, and Farrar pleaded guilty of lèse majesté, but without hostile intent against the independence of the Transvaal Republic. The case was adjourned until Rhodes, Farrar, and Phillips can prepare and hand in written pleas, when the prisoners will be sentenced.

Riffians Attack Yacht Ailsa.

LONDON, April 24.—The St. James's Gazette publishes a dispatch from Gibraltar to the Exchange Telegraph Company, which says that while A. B. Walker's yacht Ailsa was returning to England from the recent regattas in the Mediterranean she became becalmed off the coast of Morocco. A number of Riffians put off in a boat, and when within range fired a volley of musketry at the yacht. The Ailsa, not having any arms on board, made no reply, but a light breeze springing up, enabled her to get away from the Riffians and reach Gibraltar.

Mohammedan Governor of Zeitoun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—The dragomans of the six embassies communicated in concert yesterday with Tewfik Pasha, setting forth that the nomination of a Mohammedan Governor of Zeitoun is a breach of the scheme of reforms, and calling upon the Porte to fulfill its agreement. The matter is receiving the attention of the Porte.

Cretans Fight and Appeal to Greece.

ATHENS, April 24.—Advices received here from Crete say that fighting has occurred at Episkopi between Christians and Turks. Fifty persons were killed or wounded, and the Cretans have appealed to Greece for assistance.

First and Second Cabin Fares.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch to The Central News from Hamburg says that the German, American, and British transatlantic steamship companies are about to enter a convention to regulate first and second cabin fares from May 1.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Consul General Williams at Havana has reported to the State Department the release of Walter Grant Dygaert and of the Diaz brothers, American citizens arrested as accomplices of the rebels. The Americans are to return to the United States by the next steamer.

—Sir Donald Smith, M. P. for Montreal West, was sworn in as Privy Councilor and High Commissioner in London yesterday.

—Cruisers Boston and Detroit, and gunboats Machias and Yorktown are at Shanghai, probably for fleet evolutions.

GRAND BANQUET TO HOTEL MEN.

New-Yorkers Gracefully Acknowledge San Francisco Hospitality.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 24.—The complimentary banquet given at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, to the members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association took place this evening. About 450 were present.

Simeon Ford of the Grand Union, New-York, made a characteristic speech, in the course of which he said:

> Already we have forgotten the fatigues and privations of our trip across the continent; of how when crossing the desert no water passed our parched lips for many moons; of how our eyesight has been impaired looking for three of a kind that never came; of how night after night our rest has been broken and the ambient air rudely shattered by the stertorous breathing of our plump contingent and the conversational powers of our sisters and our cousins and our aunts; of how we came flying across the continent, the Chicago landlords in front of us, the Boston landlords behind us. There we were, like Mohammed's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth.
>
> And we have almost forgotten the awful dust. For once New-York had to take Chicago dust, but we passed it along to Boston. And the changes of climate; as soon as we got our linen dusters and palm leaf fans we ran into fourteen feet of snow, and by the time we donned our fur overcoats and red mittens the mercury went up to 120° in the shade. Really some one should invent a patent, automatic, self-regulating, back-action, self-adjusting style of underwear for transcontinental travelers.
>
> And we have almost forgotten the awful gale we struck in the mountains, which blew so hard that several of our party in the buffet car were blown off; but can you wonder that it blew a trainload of men from the Windy City in front of us blowing about Chicago, a trainload of Boston men behind full of east wind, and Brothers Rockwell and Brockway with us, with whiskers calculated to attract every passing zephyr? Is it a wonder that Old Boreas was put to his mettle? Well, we like wind, some of us have lived upon it for a good while.

W. J. Fanning of the New-York delegation said the realization far exceeded the expectations of the hotel men who had crossed the continent to breathe the balmy atmosphere, and to enjoy the fragrance of the flowers, and to partake of the generous hospitality so lavishly extended wherever they had been entertained. "I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity here afforded to thank the ladies of California who have so liberally strewn our pathway with roses, and who have upon all occasions taken such a prominent part in the royal welcome accorded the visiting hotel men and their families."

Referring to the entertainment of the association last year in New-York, he said that the local committees there had taken great pride in what they had to show, and had thought that the entertainment then provided could not be surpassed, but the experience of the last few weeks had caused them to change their minds and accord the palm to the associations of California.

Just previous to the banquet at the Palace Hotel a gold watch was presented by the New-York delegation to E. P. Burnett, Eastern General Passenger Agent of the Santa Fé, who came with the New-York party in charge of its special train. The presentation speech was made by Simeon Ford.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES BEAUTIFIED.

Ex-Mayor Schieren Places Windows to His Child's Memory.

The dedication services of St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Sixth Avenue and Sixth Street, will be held Whitsunday, May 24. The three windows in the rear of the chancel will then be in position. These are the gift of ex-Mayor Schieren, and are being made by the Tiffany Company of this city.

In the centre window is the text, "For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," and the inscription on the other two windows is "Mary Louise Schieren, born 1871, died Feb. 14, 1881."

The altar, which is of Siena marble and mosaics, is a memorial that has been presented by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Luckenbach in memory of their son Harry.

Twenty stained-glass windows illustrating the life of the patron saint of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, are soon to be placed in that magnificent edifice.

KILLED TWO AND THEN HIMSELF.

John Love of Milton, West Va., Shot His Wife and Father-in-Law.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., April 24.—John Love of Milton last night shot his wife and his father-in-law, Joseph Mays, through the heart, and then shot himself through the temple.

Love and his wife had separated. They met at church last night, and after the services Love accompanied her and her father to their home, where they sat talking by the fire until nearly midnight, when Love suddenly rose and shot his father-in-law. The daughter ran out of the room, but Love followed and shot her and himself.

A ten-year-old boy of Mays was the only witness of the tragedy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—46 Cliff Street; Walter Adams, Botanic Depot; damage, $7,000.

—1:31 A. M.—617 Eighth Avenue; awning; damage, $5.

—2:30 A. M.—Old railroad ties of New-York and Putnam Road at King's Bridge; no damage.

—6:25 A. M.—249 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; flat of Mervin Wolf; damage, $200.

—6:50 A. M.—530 West Forty-ninth Street; Teresa Duffy; grocery; damage, $15.

—7:45 A. M.—408 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; chimney; damage, $10.

—12:05 P. M.—1,523 First Avenue; rooms of Amelia Simons; damage slight.

—5 P. M.—118 West One Hundred and Second Street; Theodore Perban; damage, $25.

—6:30 P. M.—319 West Twenty-eighth Street; John McGreery; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—422 West Thirty-first Street; Robert Atkinson; dwelling; damage trifling.

—7:45 P. M.—548 West Fifty-second Street; Archibald Stevenson; tenement; damage, $25.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton April 18, with mdse and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:50 P. M.

PROTEST AGAINST A UNION

CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUE OPPOSED TO GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

Gov. Morton Asked to Veto the Measure, and Thus "Express His Sympathy with the Spirit of Home Rule"—Dr. Parkhurst Thinks He Will Sign It, but He Believes with Its Enactment People Will Awaken to Legislative Methods.

A protest against the Greater New-York bill was sent to Gov. Morton by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and his associates in the City Vigilance League yesterday afternoon. The protest said:

> No opportunity has been afforded to the voters at large of New-York and Brooklyn to express their present attitude toward consolidation. The bill in its present shape is simply a conundrum, and intentionally so, which commits the cities concerned to an uncertainty and to a leap in the dark, which will become intelligible only when it is too late for possible recovery.
>
> It is well understood throughout the State that the pressure exerted to secure the passage of the bill has not been, except in a very limited degree, of a legislative quality, and that such passage did not pivot on any studied acquaintance with what would be for the best interests of either of the two cities concerned, moral, educational, or economical.
>
> The Constitutional safeguard recently set up, by which enactments pertaining to cities of certain population shall be subject to the approval of the Mayor, has been overriden without any attempt on the part of either the Senate or Assembly to show why, in the present instance, the will of the people, as voiced in the Mayor's memorandum of disapproval should not be respected, thus rendering null and void, so far forth, the purpose of the recently amended Constitution to protect local interests from undue legislative interference.
>
> The bill as finally enacted secured the support of but 26 per cent. of the voting representatives from the two cities most immediately interested.
>
> We earnestly petition the Governor to veto said bill, and by this means to express sympathy with the spirit of home rule—so distinctly encouraged in the amended Constitution and so warmly indorsed by the friends of better local government—and to put on record an administer a rebuke to the alarming growth among us of a legislative spirit that defies the popular will in stead of enforcing it, and that substitutes the caprices and designs of the few for the use and weal of the many; courteously reminding the Governor that in the platform upon which he was elected one of the definite charges against his predecessor was that he "blocked the path of home rule," and that he "was the mere tool of machine bosses instead of being the Governor of the State."

The protest is signed by Dr. Parkhurst as President and A. W. Abbott as Secretary of the City Vigilance League.

"I suppose Gov. Morton will sign the Greater New-York bill," said Dr. Parkhurst to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening. "Mr. Platt is reported as saying he would sign it, and the Governor seems to be under Mr. Platt's thumb.

"I am interested in learning from correspondents throughout the State the great interest taken in this bill. Now that people have come to understand the real situation here, and the way the Greater New-York bill was hammered through the Legislature without regard for the interests of the communities concerned, but because one man and his accomplices have considered it for their interest, people have come to consider that the Legislature, which has sold its soul to Platt, is just as liable to treat other communities the same as this, and there is growing in the State a feeling that co-operation among municipalities is their only deliverance.

"I stated the other day that I almost rejoiced over the passage of the Greater New-York bill, because I thought it would make people realize acutely the consequences of such a system.

"The Legislature ignored the idea of home rule, and made no apology for it. It does not care for it. Consideration and regard are words not in its vocabulary. Its actions are so rank that all grades of intelligence are able to interpret them; and that's the way these backsets operate.

"Take the case of Tammany Hall. The very fact that it was so utterly gone to the devil made it so easy to overcome. The more a thing is an evil the more easy it is to bring it home to the minds of the people and overthrow it.

"The Raines bill is another specimen of inconsidered legislation. As soon as it was passed no one could tell what it meant. Many of our temperance friends who thought it a godsend are finding it liable to work directly the other way. While it has advantages and excellent features, I am fearful lest it be by no means the vehicle of reducing intemperance or the sale of liquor. There was not time enough spent on it. A bad feature of its object was to fasten the excise machinery on the State. But the educational process is valuable, and it has reached all through the State."

Dr. Parkhurst is already preparing to make his annual visit to Switzerland. He will leave this city on the White Star steamship Germanic June 10, and will return on the same vessel the latter part of September. He will go to London and Paris, and will then proceed to Vevey, on Lake Geneva. It is at that place that he will stop is 200 feet above the lake and commands a fine view of it and the surrounding mountains. In July he will go to higher altitudes and do some mountain climbing. Mrs. Parkhurst will accompany him.

Dr. Parkhurst has visited Europe fifteen times and has spent the last seven Summers in the vicinity of Vevey.

"ANTIS" WILL PROTEST.

Call Issued for a Meeting to Oppose Greater New-York.

The anti-consolidationists are unwilling to abide by the result of the Greater New-York bill. They were beaten in their attempt to defeat the bill, and now that it has passed it is said they have been claiming that money was used to carry the bill through.

William C. Redfield said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Wednesday night: "Opportunities were afforded us to use money, but we would not pay any attention to such corrupt ideas." He then led the reporter to infer that he knew the names of Assemblymen who had been bribed to vote for the bill.

George W. Chauncey asked Mr. Redfield to produce the names or make a public retraction, and, as THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday printed, Mr. Redfield said: "I know of no such claim having been made and I decline to discuss the matter."

George W. Chauncey, in reply to this, yesterday was quoted as having said:

"Mr. Redfield was quoted in the newspapers as saying that money was being spent and that he knew the amounts and to whom paid. He now says that he made no such statements. I believe he is telling an untruth, as he is known to be reckless in his statements in this controversy on consolidation. I have heard him make statements that I knew had no foundation."

Mr. Chauncey also said he had seen the following in a New-York paper: "William C. Redfield, President of the Loyal Citizens' League, prognosticates a close vote. He declares emphatically that there is boodle in the air to be used in connection with legislation affecting the bill. According to Mr. Redfield, the atmosphere is green with bank bills, and he has the names and amounts down to the smallest detail."

"I saw an interview with Dr. James S. Brown," said Mr. Chauncey, "and he said that he had been at Albany and that he knew boodle had been used. He knows nothing of the sort, for he wasn't at Albany at all. All that talk about boodle he got from Mr. Redfield in the rooms of the Loyal League, and if he were placed on the stand to-morrow he would have to admit that."

Mr. Redfield refused to discuss Mr. Chauncey's charges.

The anti-consolidationists are trying to get up a big demonstration, and yesterday a call for a meeting was circulated in Brooklyn and this city for signatures. The call was as follows:

> We, the undersigned, citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, desire to protest against the methods employed in forcing the Greater New-York bill through the Legislature after it had been vetoed by the Mayors of the two large cities immediately concerned. A more outrageous violation of the home-rule principle or of the rights of American citizenship has seldom been witnessed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the question of consolidation, there surely can be, among reputable people, nothing but condemnation for the methods employed in carrying through this measure.
>
> We therefore respectfully request citizens who hold such feelings on this subject as we have here expressed to meet together in Cooper Union on next Tuesday evening, April 28, at 8 o'clock, and take such action in the premises as they may deem expedient.

The signatures were few. The speakers, it was said, would be the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and Cornelius Bliss of this city. But it is also stated that the Rev. Dr. Storrs is doubtful whether he will be able to attend. He is of the opinion that it is too late to protest.

The Brooklyn Standard-Union, which opposed consolidation, yesterday published the following story to show that already business in the real estate market is picking up:

> "The first fruits of consolidation appear to justify the 'I told you so' attitude this morning of the leaders in the movement. One of the very large straws which, they say, shows the way the wind blows, is the execution and deposit with one of the local title companies of contracts involving the sale of property in Brooklyn for which the consideration is to be $2,000,000, not a dollar of which is, however, Brooklyn or local capital. With the contracts, which by their terms are to become effective upon the signature of the Consolidation bill, is a deposit of $1,000, to be forfeited in case the bill be not signed. This transaction, so soon communicated, is the friends of consolidation say, evidence that they knew all along what they were talking about, and was but the forerunner of greater things to come. In any event, the infusion of $2,000,000 of cash into the real estate market is a tonic which has been for a long time needed and to be most cordially welcomed."

The League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn met in its headquarters last night in executive session. After discussion, resolutions were drawn which will be presented to Gov. Morton, and he will be requested to veto the Greater New-York bill. The resolutions will be taken to Albany at the time that the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee visits the Governor to protest, in the name of the Republican Party in Kings County, against the bill becoming a law.

MR. PLATT IS MUCH CONCERNED.

Question of Supplementary Measures to be Weighed in Conference.

Whether an attempt should be made to push supplemental bills to the Greater New-York bill through the Legislature is a question that is giving Thomas C. Platt much concern these days.

It was said on excellent authority last night that Mr. Platt has not decided not to make the effort, although Senator Lexow and Assemblyman O'Grady have said there would be no supplemental legislation, and it is reported that Gov. Morton has said there should not be any at this session. The Governor has not communicated his wishes on this point to Mr. Platt as yet.

Some politicians believe if Mr. Platt is convinced that he can get bills consolidating the Departments of Public Works, Fire, Health, and Police of the Greater New-York territory passed at once, he will do so, and thus provide a fine lot of places for his followers.

Chairman Edward Lauterbach is said to be very much in favor of putting the supplemental bills through. The whole matter will be discussed at the conference to be held in Mr. Platt's rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Lauterbach will then probably give his reasons why the effort should be made to get the supplemental legislation through without delay.

Gov. Morton arrived from Albany last night, to attend the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Grant statue, in Brooklyn, today. He went to the Hotel Renaissance. Mr. Platt did not call, but he will probably see the Governor to-day, and get his opinion as to the supplemental bills.

Senator Lexow's name has been given out as one of those who would be at to-morrow's conference, but he said yesterday that he knew nothing about the conference and was not going to attend it. He said emphatically there would be no supplemental legislation, and the date of adjournment, April 30, would not be changed. Yet the date of adjournment is to be considered at the conference.

BONDS AND GREATER NEW-YORK.

Sale Next Month Controller Thinks May Have Important Bearing.

Controller Fitch is waiting with some anxiety for the result of the sale of about $4,000,000 in city bonds which will be held May 4.

These are the bonds for which there was no demand when the Controller offered them a few weeks ago. He believes that the bids on May 4 will indicate what effect the Greater New-York bill will have on the city's credit for the time being. The bonds were previously offered at 3 per cent., but now they are offered at 3½ per cent. Speaking of the Greater New-York bill, the Controller said:

"New-York City is the senior partner in the new firm, and will put in most of the capital. It is New-York also that must supply the bulk of the income for the Sinking Fund, and in the preparation of the charter great care should be taken to protect the interests of this city. When the commission is appointed and is ready to go to work I shall have some views on the financial situation to submit for the consideration of the Commissioners."

President Barker of the Tax Department expressed the hope that Gov. Morton would exercise unusual care in selecting the men to serve on the Greater New-York Commission. He said if the Governor would select such men as James C. Carter, Eldridge T. Gerry, Elihu Root, and Joseph H. Choate there would be no question about politics in the matter, and the commission would frame a charter that would be in the city's best interests.

Mr. Barker advocates the abolition of personal taxation, and says he hopes the commission will give careful attention to this important subject.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Horace Secor.

Horace Secor, a member of the old New-York family of that name, died yesterday at his home, 416 West Thirty-fourth Street, of old age. Mr. Secor was born in a house on the same block eighty-six years ago. The family was of French descent, but came to this country and settled in Westchester County in the early part of the seventeenth century. When Lafayette came to this country a Secor accompanied him and settled here.

Mr. Secor began his business career at an early age as a carpenter and builder with the determination to retire before old age. His industry and frugality enabled him to carry out this wish by the time he was fifty-five. Since then he has not been in active life, and most of his time was spent quietly at home. As a contractor he was well known, and many of the old houses in the neighborhood where he lived were built by him. He built the Union Square Theatre and the Morton House.

He leaves a wife, the sister of Lawson N. Fuller, and two sons, Clarence, the manager of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of St. Paul, Minn., and Horace, a lawyer at 132 Nassau Street.

The funeral services will be held at the house on Monday.

Peter Paul Mulvey.

Peter Paul Mulvey, for many years well known in New-York and Philadelphia newspaper circles, died at his home, 82 East Ninetieth Street, yesterday. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, fifty-two years ago, and was graduated from Maynooth College with high honors. He was for some years a printer and manufacturer in his native city, and later he represented a London daily as reporter in the House of Commons.

Mr. Mulvey came to this country in 1865, since which year he had occupied various newspaper positions. He was also a prominent member of Typographical Union, No. 6.

His death was hastened by an accident of which he was the victim several months ago. While crossing Second Avenue, near Stuyvesant Park, at night he was run down by a bicycle. His leg was broken, and he received other injuries.

Funeral services will be held at 82 East Ninetieth Street on Sunday.

Obituary Notes.

—David H. Jerome, ex-Governor of Michigan, died yesterday at Watkins Glen, N.Y. He had been in ill-health for a year and a half. The funeral will be held at Saginaw, Mich., Monday. A widow and one son survive him. Mr. Jerome was born in Detroit in 1829. He built the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad, and was its President and Manager until it was merged into the Detroit, Lansing and Northern system. He was a member of the State Senate for six years.

—Capt. Joseph Richards died at his home, in Port Oram, N. J., yesterday. He was connected with the Mount Pleasant Mine thirty-five years, fifteen of which he was Superintendent. At the time of his death he was Consulting Engineer. He was sixty-two years old. A widow and one daughter survive him.

—Leslie S. Menger, forty-eight years old, Road Inspector for Passaic County, N. J., died at his home, 376 Ellison Street, Paterson, yesterday, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was a prominent figure in Passaic County politics, and held many offices under Republican Administrations.

—H. L. Thomas, formerly assistant editor of Power of this city, and a scientific writer of wide reputation, died Thursday at Pleasanton, Texas, twenty miles south of San Antonio, where he went a few months ago for the benefit of his health. His body will be brought to this city.

DARK CLOUDS of pain and suffering vanish before the bright sunshine of a bottle of POND'S EXTRACT. Avoid imitations; accept none but the genuine.—Adv.

NO JUSTICE FOR SAILORS

FAILURE OF THE CASE AGAINST THE ROSENFELD'S OFFICERS.

Indictments Were Found Against Capt. Dunphy and Mate Sullivan and Witnesses Sent to Hospital and the House of Detention—Now All But One Witness Have Disappeared, and the Vessel Sailed Away Thursday Night.

When the American ship Willie Rosenfeld reached this port last January her crew of fourteen went in a body before the United States Shipping Commissioner and testified to inhuman treatment received at the hands of Capt. Dunphy and his mates. The men showed their wounds as mute evidence of the truth of their complaints.

The charges were proved to be true, and largely by the admissions of Capt. Dunphy himself, who, in surly answers to the questions put to him by Deputy Commissioner Keenan, made it plain that he thought it was nobody's business how he treated his crew.

The case was brought before the Federal Grand Jury and indictments were found against Capt. Dunphy and Mate Sullivan. Five of the complainants were locked up in the House of Detention and two others went to a hospital as a result of the many beatings they had received.

And, as was predicted in the editorial columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Jack's effort to obtain justice has resulted in the usual nothing. The mate was never arrested, the Captain gave bonds for his appearance, and last Thursday night the ship sailed away, with Capt. Dunphy in charge and a new crew, except for Mate E. H. Gillespie, who went out as first officer. Capt. Dunphy thought it necessary upon arrival at Port Townsend to get rid of Gillespie for a short time. This extract from The Red Record, an annal of abuses at sea, shows why:

> Willie Rosenfeld, Capt. Dunphy, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, Jan. 24, 1896, from Newport News, via Mazatlan. Crew charge that First Mate Gillespie struck William McNally, able seaman, on the head with a belaying pin, knocking him down and cutting his head in several places. Further abuse drove John Barton, another seaman, crazy, so that he stole food from the pigpen. For this offense he was triced up. First Mate Gillespie also assaulted Ivor Iversen, able seaman, once with a belaying pin and again with a handspike, knocking him senseless.

The Willie Rosenfeld will probably be gone a year or more. The witnesses in the House of Detention have been discharged and every man of the original crew of fourteen has disappeared except Seaman Gould, who was discharged from the hospital a few days ago, and who is not yet in a physical condition to "sign away." So there is nobody to press the charges, even should the ship return, and Mate Sullivan, who kept the decks streaming with blood after taking Gillespie's place, can now come forward and claim the money due him and which has been held by the Shipping Commissioner. He will find the office of that official plastered over with notices like this, merely a sample one, all the others being of similar phraseology:

> WARNING!
> Masters, Mates, and Others.
> The First Officer of an American ship, on its recent trip from New-York to San Francisco, did inflict on a seaman cruel and inhuman punishment, and was held for trial by the United States District Court of the Northern District of California. He was convicted Feb. 28, 1896, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50.
> EUGENE CHAMBERLAIN,
> Commissioner of Navigation.

The penalty is printed in letters much larger than the amount of it seems to warrant. Had the act been committed on shore, the offender would have been liable to five years in the penitentiary.

One claim made by the crew of the Rosenfeld, and stoutly denied by Dunphy, was that the ship was short-handed. She came into port with fourteen men forward of the mast. She went out with twenty-two.

"GALA NIGHT" AT THE OPERA.

Renowned Singers Take Part in Benefit to Messrs. Abbey & Grau.

The benefit tendered to Messrs. Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau by the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company last night, was a musical treat such as no city may enjoy more than once in a year. It was an operatic symposium, and a constellation of bright stars.

Operagoers had an opportunity to applaud all their favorites together, and they took full advantage of it. It would have taken only a few of those who stood to have filled vacant seats and boxes.

The programme for the "gala night," as it was called, embraced "La Favorita," (Act IV.,) with Mantelli, Arimondi, and Cremonini, conducted by Saar; "Carmen," (Act III.,) with Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Canteren, Saville, Lubert, Carbone, Rinaldini, and Ancona, and Bevignani conducting; "Falstaff," (Act II.,) with Saville, Beeth, Kitzu, Schalchi, Cremonini, Campanari, Arimondi, Vanni, Rinaldini, and Maurel, Seppilli wielding the baton; Melba in the mad scene from "Lucia di Lammermoor"; "Aïda," (Act III.,) with Nordica, Olitzka, Kaschmann, Castelmary, Vanni, Jean de Reszke, conducted by Seidl, and "Faust," (Act V.,) with Melba, Ed de Reszke, Jean de Reszke, and Bevignani leading.

But the triumph in respect to concentration of brilliant talent was in the soldiers' chorus, led by Bevignani. The front rank of the phalanx was such an array as is rarely seen. There were Melba, Calvé, Saville, Beeth, Traubmann, Engle, Schalchi, Mantelli, Olitzka, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Canteren, Nordica, Jean de Reszke, Plancon, Cremonini, Russitano, Lubert, Capoul, Mauguiere, Kaschmann, Ancona, Campanari, de Vries, Arimondi, Castelman, Carbone, de Vaschetti, Vivieni, Vanni de Longprez, Rinaldini, and Maurel.

Each selection was followed by the kind of enthusiasm that displays itself on great nights. The curtain was drawn up more times than one could keep count, and time and again the great stage was strewn with the buds and leaves of massive floral pieces.

Melba made three trips to the front of the stage, each time laden with flower pieces. Among them, and conspicuous, was a mammoth laurel wreath, in which hung a caged canary. The singer was eventually compelled to repeat the final brilliant passages of the aria in the mad scene of "Lucia."

Calvé, the de Reszkes, Nordica, Maurel, and Scalchi were the recipients of almost equally spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm.

The ovation which followed the soldiers' chorus, however, was the climax, and was fittingly marked by a demand for Messrs. Abbey and Grau. When they had advanced up the stage amid a tumult of applause, in which all the distinguished principals, the chorus, the orchestra, and audience joined, Jean de Reszke stepped forward and presented each with a roll of parchment signed by every member of the company, bearing this inscription:

> The undersigned, with a view of testifying their appreciation of the friendship and courtesy of their managers, Messrs. Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, beg their associates to join them in tendering their services for representation on the evening of Friday, April 24.

A persistent effort was made to bring the managers forward for a speech, but Messrs. Abbey and Grau simply bowed their acknowledgments.

Treasurer Max Hirsh of the Opera House said the benefit had realized about $20,000.

More Delegates for McKinley.

STAUNTON, Va., April 24.—The Republican State Convention, which completed its work to-day, instructed its delegates to the St. Louis Convention to vote for McKinley for President. The resolutions speak of McKinley as "the idol of the American workingmen, the hope of our business and agricultural classes, the pioneer of promised prosperity," and instructed the delegates to vote for him "as long as there is any prospect for his nomination, and thereby express the love of the Virginia mother for her Ohio child."

BUSHNELL, Ill., April 24.—In the Fifteenth Congressional District Republican Convention to-day Congressman B. F. Marsh of this city was renominated by acclamation. Although the delegates are uninstructed it is known that they favor McKinley.

A Royal Victorian Knighthood Order.

LONDON, April 24.—The Gazette announces that the Queen has created a new order of Knighthood called the Royal Victorian.

WELCOME TO REV. M. J. SAVAGE.

The Guest of the Unitarian Club of New-York.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Unitarian Club of New-York last night at the Hotel St. Denis. Mr. Savage will take up his work as copastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in the Fall.

The reception was attended by about 150 of Mr. Savage's future parishioners and other prominent Unitarians. The Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was not at the dinner, a long-standing engagement at Chicago preventing his presence. Letters of regret were read from Mayor Strong, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Addresses of welcome were made by the President of the club, John A. Taylor, and by clergymen of several denominations. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, the Rev. John White Chadwick, and the Rev. Edward Hale.

Mr. Savage made a happy response to the good wishes extended to him, and expressed his sense of the importance of the work before him.

Among those present were the Rev. and Mrs. D. W. Moorehouse, Miss Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney W. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Jared W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wendell Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cowperthwait, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Judge and Mrs. Addison Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus R. Adams, Miss Reiner, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Swain, Mr. and Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton, the Misses Supple, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher A. Baker, Mrs. Merle St. C. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Leander A. Bevin, Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Adams, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hoyt, the Rev. Russell N. Bellows, John Harsen Rhoades, Mrs. John A. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. De Borden Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forster Hitch, the Rev. Hobart Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. William Houston Kenyon, the Rev. George H. Badger, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman H. Tucker, Mrs. Charles H. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Mrs. John White Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, Miss Houlding, the Rev. Stephen H. Camp, Robert S. Collyer, the Rev. Dr. James T. Bixby, F. N. Goddard, Monroe B. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H.

DEFENDER AND VALKYRIE

WILL PROBABLY MEET IN A SERIES OF RACES THIS SUMMER.

Harry McCalmont Now the Sole Owner of the English Boat and Orders to Get Her Ready Expected This Week—The Defender Syndicate Said to Have Agreed to Race —Mr. Vanderbilt Has Not Bought the Defender.

There is every likelihood of the Defender and Valkyrie racing here this Summer and practically settling which is the better boat. It was Lord Dunraven's idea when he left the boat here for the Winter to try and arrange for some races with the Defender for this season. This, however, was made impossible by his action in making charges of unfairness against Mr. Iselin and those in charge of the Defender, and then when the charges were proved to be unfounded refusing to withdraw them and apologize. This resulted in his expulsion from the New-York Yacht Club. This, of course, put an end to all Lord Dunraven's schemes for more races.

Lord Dunraven, though, was only part owner of the Valkyrie. Harry L. B. McCalmont and J. Robinson were the other two yachtsmen who helped defray the cost of building and running the yacht. It was stated exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Mr. McCalmont was going to purchase Lord Dunraven's and Mr. Robinson's interests in the Valkyrie, and that the yacht would this year be raced under Mr. McCalmont's colors. A few weeks ago an effort was made to sell the yacht in this country, and advertisements were printed announcing that the Valkyrie could be purchased. These advertisements have all been withdrawn, and now it is said the yacht is to be put in commission at once. Orders are expected to reach here by the next mail steamer to begin to get the Valkyrie ready.

A yachtsman who is very intimate with those connected with the Valkyrie yesterday confirmed the rumor. He said Mr. McCalmont was the sole owner of the English challenger, and he believed that arrangements had been made for a series of races with the Defender.

The Defender is owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, C. Oliver Iselin, and E. D. Morgan. Nearly all the cost of building and running the yacht was defrayed by Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Iselin giving his time as managing owner of the yacht. A morning newspaper yesterday said that Mr. Vanderbilt has purchased Mr. Morgan's and Mr. Iselin's interest in the yacht and that he was now the sole owner of the Defender This statement is not true. It was denied by Mr. Vanderbilt, who said that the Defender was still owned by the original syndicate.

Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Iselin, and Mr. McCalmont were present during the yacht races in the Mediterranean, and it is said they agreed to have some racing between the two yachts this Summer. Mr. Vanderbilt returned last week, two months sooner than was expected, and Mr. Iselin is now on his way home. The Defender, which has wintered at New-Rochelle, has lately been painted, and orders were received recently to have the yacht's sails, spars, and rigging ready to start work on the boat as soon as Mr. Iselin arrives.

If it be true that the two boats are to race, it will be good news to yachtsmen, and will make the coming season a very brilliant one. Every American yachtsman believes that the Defender is the better boat, but the English, bolstered up by Lord Dunraven's statements, still pin their faith on the Valkyrie.

Another meeting between the two cracks would therefore be very satisfactory to everybody interested in yachting.

FOR THE POUGHKEEPSIE COURSE.

Guy Richards Tells of Its Advantages—The Bill to Stop Interference.

Guy Richards of Columbia, Chairman of the Committee on Selection of a Course for the Columbia-Cornell-Harvard-Pennsylvania Intercollegiate boat race on June 26, said in an intercollegiate boat race on June 26, said yesterday that the final meeting to select the course would probably be held during the first week in May.

The reason of the delay is to admit of the passage of the bill for the protection of regattas, &c., in navigable waters. The bill, fathered by Senator Hill, has passed the Senate, and will probably be passed on by the House before May 1. If the bill becomes a law, the objection on the part of Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell to the Hudson River course will be void.

These delegates favor Saratoga Lake, mainly because of the absence of traffic and consequent lessening of any chances of interference with the crews during the race. The Columbia College men will favor the Hudson.

Should the bill that is now before the House become a law, the police tugs will have much more authority than they had last year. Mr. Coy-Kendall, President of the Rondout towing line, which practically controls all traffic on the Hudson, has undertaken to stop all the boats under his management at points at least four miles above and below the course from noon until after an hour or more after the finish. This will insure a practically clear course and smooth water. In addition to this the company offers the services of twenty or more tugs to aid in policing the course.

The management of the Albany Day Line has agreed to stop its boat, the Mary Powell, at Milton, four miles below Poughkeepsie, in case the race is not finished at the time she is due at Poughkeepsie.

The course will be kept completely clear on the West Shore Railroad side of the river, allowing an uninterrupted view from the observation train. All the excursion steamboats and other boats will be kept at the east side of the river and have stations assigned them.

The Chairman of the Course Committee said that he had no doubt that when the bill was passed, and the above arrangements laid before the committee, the vote would be in favor of the Hudson River course.

The observation cars this year would be covered so that in case of showers there would be no discomfort.

SUNDAY CLUB RUNS.

Places the Wheelmen of the Metropolitan District Are to Visit.

Many organized club runs are booked for tomorrow, and if the day be pleasant, the exodus of pedal pushers from Greater New-York should be very large. Among the runs announced are the following:

Gramercy Wheelmen—To Tottenville, starting at 8 A. M.

Linwood Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 10 A. M. from 59 West Eleventh Street.

Company F Bicycle Corps, Forty-seventh Regiment—To Yonkers, starting at 9 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Concord Wheelmen—To Dutch Farms, S. I., starting at 9 A. M. from 192 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

Harlem Wheelmen—To Tarrytown, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Bloomfield Cyclers—To Pompton, starting at 10 A. M. from Bloomfield, N. J.

Bushwick Wheelmen—To Yonkers, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 841 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Brighton Wheelmen—To Freeport, starting at 9 A. M. from Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn.

Quill Club Wheelmen—To Englewood via Bergen Point, over the Hudson County Boulevard, starting from the foot of Liberty Street at 11 A. M.

Triumph Wheelmen—To Tottenville, S. I., starting at 9 A. M. from 333 Boulevard.

Yorkville Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.

Castle Point Cyclers—To West Orange, starting at 9 A. M. from Hoboken.

New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Travers Island, starting at 10 A. M. from Sixtieth Street and Boulevard.

New-York Tourist Wheelmen—To Freeport, starting from Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street at 9 A. M.

Paramount Wheelmen—To Roslyn, starting at 8 A. M. from Flushing.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—To Newark and the Oranges, starting at 8 A. M. from 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Xavier Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Bergen Point, starting at 9:30 A. M. from 205 West Fourteenth Street.

Dean Cycle Club—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 9 A. M. from 273 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Riverside Wheelmen—To Patchogue, starting at 5:15 A. M. from Ninety-ninth Street and East River.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—To Far Rockaway, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Jamaica.

Cyclone Wheelmen—To White Plains, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 318 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Manhattan Bicycle Club—To Plainfield, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Century Wheelmen—To Patchogue, starting at 5:15 A. M. from Ninety-ninth Street and East River.

Manhasset Cyclers—To Valley Stream, starting from 996 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, at 9:15 A. M.

Constitution Wheelmen—To Roslyn, starting at 9 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Queens County Wheelmen—To Huntington, via Jericho, Syosset, and Cold Spring Harbor, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Morris Park, L. I.

Long Island Wheelmen—To Hempstead, starting at 10 A. M. from Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—To Sheepshead Bay, starting at 10 A. M. from Williamsburg, L. I.

East Orange Cyclers—To Elizabeth and Springfield, starting at 9:30 A. M. from East Orange, N. J.

Central Wheelmen—To Riverside Drive, starting at 2 P. M. from Union Street and Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn.

New-Utrecht Wheelmen—To Bergen Point, starting at 8 A. M. from Avoca Villa, Bath Beach.

Mercer County Wheelmen—To Lambertville, starting about 2 P. M. from Trenton, N. J.

Mount Vernon Wheelmen—To Bayonne, N. J., starting at 8:30 A. M. from Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Excelsior Cycle Club—To Coney Island, starting at 9:45 A. M. from East Twenty-third Street Ferry.

Nassau Wheelmen—To Lake Success, L. I., leaving the clubhouse, 129 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

St. George Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 9 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Select Cycle Club—To Tenafly, starting at 10 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Lincoln Wheelmen—To Freeport, L. I., starting at 8:30 A. M. from 228 East Broadway.

Company E Cycle Corps, Eighth Regiment—To Patchogue, starting at 5:15 A. M. from Ninety-ninth Street and East River.

Morris Wheelmen—To Fort Schuyler, starting from 605 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street at 8:30 A. M.

ELEVATED CYCLE PATH.

Rapid Transit Scheme Discussed by the Metropolitan Association.

Rapid transit by an elevated cycle path extending from the Battery to the Harlem is not unlikely in the future. This fact was announced last night by President Brock at the regular monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, held at the Columbia Dining Rooms.

Mr. Brock said, among other things, that Col. Waring had given his heartiest indorsement to the scheme, and had even volunteered to have plans drawn up and prepared at his personal expense for the realization of the proposal. Upon motion it was agreed that it was the sense of the Metropolitan Association that the elevated path would be greatly beneficial to all cyclists, and to the public in general as well. The President was appointed a committee of one to consult officially with the municipal authorities in regard to the matter.

Further action was taken in the interest of bicyclists when it was resolved to request the League of American Wheelmen to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of any person throwing upon the highway tacks, nails, stones, glass, wire, or any other matter destructive to bicycle tires. The Secretary was likewise instructed to call the attention of Chief of Police Conlin to the laxity of the bluecoats throughout the east side and down-town streets generally in preventing the youngsters and other mischievous persons from purposely interfering with wheelmen.

To celebrate the great rise in the popularity of the wheel as a entertainment company has hired Madison Square Garden for one week, from June 6 to June 13, to hold an immense cycling carnival. There will be racing, trick riding of all kinds, a number of exhibits, and a great many novel features in the way of the wheel. The approbation of the Metropolitan Association has been asked for by the promoters of the carnival. The request was considered, but no definite decision was reached.

In regard to the Irvington-Millburn road race on Decoration Day, the committee in charge of the arrangements announced that the following officials had been appointed and had accepted the positions assigned them: Referee—W. E. Pitman; Handicapper—F. P. Prial; Judges—P. A. Brock, F. Keer, W. E. Fuller, Carl Von Lengerke, J. J. Woods, W. R. Starrett, C. F. Kirerker, Timers—W. A. Nellis, M. L. Bridgman, J. Joseph, L. B. Whymper, and G. M. Worden; Starter—A. H. Chamberlain; Clerk—F. Hawley; Chief Assistants—R. B. Morrison and E. A. Powers; Chief Scorer—F. P. Prial; Chief Umpire —G. W. Shannon; Chief Marshals—E. Huntoon and J. F. Owens.

The resignations of the Long Island Wheelmen and the Yorkville Wheelmen were accepted. Likewise those of Mr. Prince and Mr. Dillison, from the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Brinckerhoff, from the Committee on Political Action, were favorably considered. Mr. J. F. Owens, from Hudson County, N. J., was appointed to fill Mr. Price's place on the board, and Mr. Gerbereoux his place on the Membership Committee. Mr. W. C. M. Hotze was appointed to take the place of Mr. Walter Beam, resigned, on the Race Committee.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club's Decoration Day carnival of sports will include two bicycle races, open only to amateurs. They will be a one-mile handicap and a two-mile handicap. The regular New-Jersey Athletic Club die medals will be given to first, second, and third in each event. Cyclists will be allowed the privilege of the grounds for practice two weeks prior to the meeting. Frank P. Prial will officiate as referee of the cycling events. Entries will close with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, this city, May 23.

—An extra large group photograph will be taken of the riders participating in the Spring century run of the Century Wheelmen of New-York to Patchogue and return, to-morrow. The picture will be taken after dinner, in front of the hotel at Patchogue, and will be large enough to give a good likeness of all the participants.

—Prof. Henry Evans Northrop of the Polytechnic Institute, will lecture on "Bicycling Abroad," at Association Hall, Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, this evening.

—The Yorkville Wheelmen were agreeably surprised at their recent ladies' reception by the presentation of a handsome silk banner by the Misses Jaeger.

—Alex Schwalbach will act as referee of the cycle races at the games of the Long Island Inter-scholastic League, at Eastern Park, on May 16.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—At 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Cases Adjourned.—2—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 3—Reminder Lock Company vs. Adler. 4—Ferguson Trust Company vs. Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. 6—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 7—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Shoaff. 8—Carr vs. Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Company. 9—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Keveney. 10—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company.

Cases Noticed.—11—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande Western Railway. 12—Interior Conduit and Insulation Company vs. H. Ward Leonard & Co. 13—Union Raveler Company vs. Rio Grande Western Railway. 14—Zerbu vs. Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. 15—Miller vs. Donovan. 16—Blauvelt, trustee, vs. Interior Conduit Company. 18—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 19—Morehead vs. Striker. 21—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 22—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Railway Company.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 869—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew H. Gay, and No. 870—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Realty Company.—Argument continued for the defendants and concluded for the plaintiff.

No. 588—Rose L. Saltonstall et al., executors, &c., vs. Joseph Birkwell.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs and continued for the defendant.

Adjourned till Monday, April 27, when the call will be: Nos. 588, 247, 248, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

C. B. Keogh Manufacturing Company vs. William Reisenberg, appellant.—Argued by A. L. Fromme for appellant, A. C. Thomas for respondent.

Henry M. Tabor et al. vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another, appellants.—Argued by J. T. Davis for appellants, John E. Parsons for respondents.

John W. Murphy and another vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another appellants.—John E. Parsons for respondents.

Charles H. Ball et al., appellants, vs. Albany City National Bank et al.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellants, E. Countryman for respondents.

The day calendar for Monday is: Nos. 560, 561, 562, 448, 451, 564, 570, 572.

Appellate Division Decisions.

Walter A. S. Chrimes, appellant, vs. William C. Squier, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

Frank Krzywoszynski, appellant, vs. Consolidated Gas Company of New-York, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

George Hill, appellant, vs. Robert P. Lee, individually, &c., respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs of appeal, and with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint within twenty days upon payment of costs in the court below. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

Marietta Ludington vs. Daniel G. Thompson, as receiver, &c.—Verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates as directed in opinion. Opinion by Justice Williams.

Rutherford Stuyvesant, respondent, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellants, to abide event. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

James F. Guilfoyle, appellant, vs. Catherine C. Pierce, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

Ruth Livingston et al., respondents, vs. The Manhattan Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and affirmed as modified, with costs to respondents. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

Alfred C. Manning et al., appellants, vs. Robert Schmitt, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Justice Williams.

Ann A. O'Reilly, respondent, vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.—Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

James Ridgway, as receiver, &c., appellant, vs. Samuel Symons, as receiver, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Charles Tripicersky, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed.—Opinion by Justice Barrett.

William F. Clemons, respondent, vs. Calliman Rouse, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Justice Williams.

Alfred E. Stone, respondent, vs. Abraham Cohen et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Justice Patterson.

Henry L. Sayles, appellant, vs. Henry E. Kerr, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

Robert S. Smith, respondent, vs. Alfred Marison et al, respondents, the Mayor, &c., appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before another referee, to be appointed by the order entered upon this decision, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.—Opinion by Justice Patterson.

Babette Welker et al., respondent, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

Christian L. Oehler et al., respondents, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Justice Barrett

Jessie L. McNeven, appellant, vs. William H. Arnott et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

John M. Layman, appellant, vs. John Anderson & Co., respondent.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Williams.

Julia A. Kent, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Justice Van Brunt.

Frederick Constable et al., respondents, vs. Matthew Hardenburgh et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

Alice E. Harrington, administratrix, &c., vs. The Village of Warsaw, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to change place of trial granted, with $10 costs to abide event, upon defendant stipulating as directed in opinion.—Opinion by Justice Patterson.

Frances E. Patterson, respondent, vs. Charles G. Patterson, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.—Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

August Wuensch, appellant, vs. The Morning Journal Association, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Justice Williams.

People ex. rel. Fed G. Einsfeld, appellant, vs. Joseph Murray et al., respondents.—Order and final adjudication affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

Joseph Lilianthal, respondent, vs. Moses S. Levy et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Justices Van Brunt and Barrett.

The Gould Roofing Company, appellant, vs. William Gildea et al., respondents.—So much of the order appealed from as refuses plaintiff permission to examine the books and papers of the defendant prior to Nov. 28, 1892, reversed, and the motion granted so as to permit the examination of such books and papers for the year and three months preceding that date. Order modified accordingly, with $10 costs and disbursements to the the appellant. Opinion by Justice O'Brien.

American Forcite Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. John Brody, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice Van Brunt.

Honora Bolster, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company et al., respondents, vs. the Tabernacle Baptist Church, impleaded, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Bell's Asbestos Company, Limited, appellant, vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to renew after issue joined. Opinion per curiam.

Elizabeth H. Von Dersmith, respondent, vs. Bernard Rourke, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

American Surety Company, respondent, vs. Moses R. Crow, impleaded, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Eleventh Ward Bank, appellant, vs. John Powers, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Eugene Zimmerman, respondent, vs. Howard K. Burras et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Adele W. Leach, respondent, vs. Friend C. Haight et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 cost of appeal and disbursements, and motion for inspection of books and papers denied, with $10 costs.—Opinion per curiam.

Maggie Pratt vs. Charles S. Pratt.—Motion denied.

Henry Boedicker et al. vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs.—Motion may be renewed at the May term.

Mary J. Mooney vs. Anastasia Byrne et al.—Motion denied.

William G. Davies et al. Francis A. Clark. —Motion denied.

John Keuper et al. vs. Marion S. Robinson.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Margaret Fitzgibbons, administratrix, &c., vs. National Steamship Company, Limited.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

James O. Belfrage vs. Spencer A. Bullis et al. —Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of The Empire City Traction Company.—Application denied.—Opinion per curiam.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Will for Probate.—Charles F. Hobby, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Reed vs. Korn —Arthur Sweeny. Greenwood Cemetery, &c. vs. Engel, (two cases)—William H. Ricketts. Minturn vs. Kirchner—Harold S. Rankin. Hunter vs. Smith—Frederic Collins. Pritchard vs. Waters—Lorenz Zeller. Ward vs. Reed—Thomas G. T. Crain. Matter of Spencer, Jr.—Elliott Sandford. Matthiesen vs. Goodwin—Edward H. Schell. American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. New-England Granite Works, (two cases)—Augustine R. McMahon.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Clark vs. Otten—Harold S. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Scott vs. Engineering News Publishing Company—John R. Tresidder.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Agnes Farnes vs. Franz Mantel—Daniel J. Early.

BICYCLES.

Best Liked Where Best Known.

When 57,000 machines of one name are manufactured and sold in one season by one manufacturer, the chances are that that make of bicycle is apt to be pretty well known. It also follows that it must be a good one to find so many purchasers.

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Are good. bars—best to be found on any wheel. Five styles of handle bars are offered: Upturned, Dropped, Ram's-Horn, Extreme Upturned, for tall riders, and Adjustable, admitted to be the superior of any made. Can be set at any angle, upturned or dropped. Simple and easily operated. Will not slip or rattle. The fine handle bars are only one of the many good features that make up the "Spalding" the leader.

Select Riding School. Lessons by appointment. Modern cycling taught. Most complete school in the city. Uptown branch, 20, 31, 33 W. 42d Street.

Insist on having your bicycle fitted with the Christy Anatomical Saddle. Don't be dissuaded from using the Christy by interested dealers, who sometimes are influenced by a preference for the cheap $1.00 suspension saddle against the $5.00 Christy.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau Street.
Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d Street.
Agencies { Brooklyn, 601 Fulton Street. Jersey City, 554 Communipaw Avenue.

Do you know the tubing on THE $65 Elmwood is imported from Germany? That it's the only low-price wheel that has seamless tubing? Will you take our word for it? Come and see it.
ELMWOOD CYCLE CO., 57 Park Place
107 E. 125th St. B'klyn, 1,233 Bedford Av.
High grade repairing by steam power.

GENUINE BARGAINS.

Clearance sale shop soiled & 2nd hand bicycles. Liberty $25 & $29. Royal $30. Spaulding $35. Rambler $29. Globe $26. Humber $29. Others $10, $20. New 1895 models, various makes, guaranteed goods, $39 & $45. Big selections of 1896 models. Royal, Elmore, Toledo, Herald, Ferris, L.A.W., etc. We have more bicycles than any Three stores in the City. 50 % off on all kinds of sundries.
P. R. CYCLE CO., 23 PARK ROW, OPP. P. O.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES AT CUT PRICES. Great variety. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45-47 John St., near Nassau.

BICYCLES.

Victors Are the Slowest

machines in the market in one respect—slowest to wear out.

They come up smiling year after year, long after their contemporaries have been relegated to the scrap heap. This shows that material and workmanship are the best. It pays to buy the best bicycle—the best bicycle is the

Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
23 Warren St., N. Y.
HARLEM BRANCH,
7 W. 125th St.

A '96 Bicycle,

The Grand Central

Up to Date in Every Detail, Made of the Best Materials,

$49 Spot Cash

Stylish in Appearance.
The Best Wheel Made for the Money y Fully Guaranteed for One Year.

Vim or M. and W. Tires.

New-York Cycle Co., Manufacturers,
155 West 23d St.

IF the eighth wonder of the world is the Statue of LIBERTY, the ninth is The Liberty BICYCLE
4 Warren Street.
S. E. Cor. 76th St. and Western Boulevard.
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BICYCLE BARGAINS.
AT STARR CYCLE CO.,
132 East 23d St.
Purchasers taught free at our academy, at Tammany Hall.

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BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 290 Broadway.

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EASY PAYMENTS
CYCLES.
STERLINGS.
BUILT LIKE A WATCH.
$15.00 Down. $8.50 Per Month.

GALES,
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Don't take r'sks. Buy STANDARD GOODS of responsible people.

Bicycle sundries at lowest prices. The largest stock of bicycle clothing in New-York, embracing the lowest and finest. Guns, Fishing Tackle and everything else in sporting goods.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 BROADWAY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne");* at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam");* at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda");* at 10 AM for Scotland direct per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria");* at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla");* at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Pontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle");* at 10 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Jeremie, and Santa Martha, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for Campeachy must be directed and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia");* at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia");* at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Carib Prince");* at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 17, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM
Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM
Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM | Trave, Thu., May 21, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available via Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM | Werra, May 23, 10 AM
Ems, May 2, 10 AM | Fulda, May 30, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM | Ems, June 6, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, May 7, 7 AM | Victoria, May 21, 7 AM
Normannia, M. 14, 11 AM | Fürst Bismarck, May 28, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward. II. Cabin, $60 and $75.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Time of Passage by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
Excursion around AFRICA, from H'burg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....April 29 ST. PAUL.....May 20
NEW-YORK....May 6 NEW-YORK...May 27
PARIS.....May 13 ST. LOUIS.....June 3
Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday
Westernland, Ap. 29, noon | Noordla'd, May 13, Noon
Southwark, May 6, noon | Friesland, May 20, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, April 29, 2 PM | Campania, May 23, 1 PM
Umbria, May 2, 10 AM | Umbria, May 30, 10 AM
Lucania, May 9, 2 PM | Lucania, June 6, M
Etruria, May 16, 10 AM | Etruria, June 13, 9 AM
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, April 29, Noon | Britannic, May 27, Noon
Majestic, May 6, Noon | Majestic, June 3, Noon
Germanic, May 13, Noon | Germanic, June 10, Noon
Teutonic, May 20, Noon | Teutonic, June 17, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
J. BRUCE ISMAY, Manager. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
J. KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., April 25, 9 A.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., May 2, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, generally fair, slightly warmer, easterly to southerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally cloudy weather, with showers near the coast, easterly to southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, light rains, probably clearing during the day, slightly warmer in southern portion, easterly winds, probably brisk and high off the coast in the morning. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, light showers, followed by clearing weather, warmer, easterly winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, light showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, slightly warmer, easterly winds, shifting to westerly. VIRGINIA, local rains, followed by fair weather, variable winds, shifting to westerly, warmer in northern portion. NORTH CAROLINA, fair in western portion, local showers, followed by fair in eastern portion, warmer in western portion, southwesterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, local showers near the coast, fair in the interior, warmer, winds shifting to westerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, possibly local thunder storms in extreme northern portion, variable winds. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning in extreme eastern portion, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly to westerly winds. LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, light to fresh southwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, probably preceded in northeast portion by local thunder storms, warmer, southeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, local thunder storms, partly cloudy weather, variable winds. TENNESSEE, local thunder storms, but generally fair during the day, cooler in western portion, westerly winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, westerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, northwesterly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, possibly light showers along the lakes, warmer, light to fresh southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair during the day, preceded in the early morning by showers in eastern portion, warmer, light winds, shifting to westerly. OHIO, generally fair, warmer in northern portion, light westerly winds. INDIANA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. ILLINOIS, generally fair, possibly local thunder storms in extreme southern portions. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer in western portion, light westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by local showers, light to fresh westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, light, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in northern portion. IOWA, generally fair, probably local thunder storms in southwest portion, warmer, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, local thunder storms, followed by fair weather, warmer in southwest portion, winds shifting to southeasterly. KANSAS, fair in western, local showers, followed by fair in eastern portion, warmer in northern portion, southeasterly winds. NEBRASKA, generally fair, probably preceded in extreme southeast portion by showers, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in North Dakota, southerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, southerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, variable winds.

The barometer has fallen in the lake region and thence southward over the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic States. It has also fallen in the extreme Northwest and risen over New-England and the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The barometer continues high in the lower St. Lawrence Valley, and there is a slight depression central over Virginia.

Showers have prevailed from the lower lake region southward to Louisiana. Local thunder storms are reported to-night from Missouri and Kansas, and the weather is generally clear in all other districts except in southern New-England and along the Gulf coast, where cloudiness prevails. The temperature has risen in the lake region, Ohio Valley and Rocky Mountain stations, and it is cooler along the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts.

Showers are likely to prevail from southern New-England southward to Georgia, followed by fair weather from Virginia southward. The weather will continue fair generally throughout the lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Northwest.

Mayor Gleason Adopts a Boy.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City yesterday afternoon formally adopted the eighteen-months-old boy Edward Bradley, in whom he became interested a few days ago while on a Long Island Railroad train. The boy's mother signed the papers releasing to Mr. Gleason all control of the child. The formalities were conducted in the Mayor's private office, on Front Street, Long Island City. The boy's name will now be changed to that of his foster father. The child first attracted the Mayor's attention by pulling his hair while with its mother in the railroad train. The Mayor was pleased with the child and in a short time asked its mother if she would permit him to adopt Edward, and the young mother, being a widow obliged to support herself, consented. Miss Jessie Gleason, daughter of the Mayor, approved her father's plans, and the matter has now been consummated.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 163, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 114 East 86th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 52 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 500 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning June 1st.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout and Nervous Troubles. Bathing under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

THE HALCYON,
(formerly Halcyon Hall,)
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Easily accessible. Unique in design, liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Easily reached from Grand Central Depot in about 2 hours. Moderate rates. Open for guests May 15. Special terms for beginning of season. Address, for descriptive book, H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor, at Imperial Hotel, N. Y. City.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 3.
35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL opens May 2. Special terms for families for the season. CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Steam heat. Sun Parlors. Elevator. Every convenience. Capacity, 250. James and George Bell.

THE WAVERLY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Pacific Avenue, facing the ocean and City Park; all modern improvements.
L. T. BRYANT.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant large and small rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

SMALL FAMILY WILL TAKE ONE REFINED gentleman to board; must give reference; terms moderate. M. C. HUNTINGTON, 8 Morningside Park East, between 114th and 115th Sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

47TH ST., 9 EAST.—Opposite Windsor; elegant suite; private bath; square rooms and bath; breakfast; valet attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation in the country for the Summer for two excellent servants; chambermaid, waitress; will be disengaged June 1. Apply at 49 East 20th St., to-day, from 10 to 1.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city references; no objection to short distance in the country. 215 West 60th St., Mrs. McCormick's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; good city reference; leaving on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 19 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to place her chambermaid and waitress, who has been in her employ five years; disengaged April 28. 144 West 58th St., present employer.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 33 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country. E. W., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. L., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; best references. B., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or light housework. Colmenson, 416 West 53d St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; good references. 107 East 88th St. Jennings.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Will assist with waiting; good references. Margarita. 222 West 35th St.

Cooks.

COOK—BUTLER.—By couple, speaking only French, in private family; wife first-class cook, knowing pastry; husband can serve as butler or waiter; references. M. T., care of Recousie, 308 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; first-class in French bread and rolls; wages $35 to $40. Present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and assist with washing, in a private family; excellent soups, desserts, bread, and biscuits; city references. O. K., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—Respectable young girl wishes situation as cook; best city reference from present employers; disengaged through lady going to Europe. Call 52 East 55th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best references; country preferred. 127 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly experienced; where kitchenmaid is kept. Call, between 10 and 12, present employer's, 616 5th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in private family; references. Noonan, 206 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By willing German Protestant; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. 107 East 34th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Willing to go to country; best references. 643 Union St., Brooklyn; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman with first-class reference; no objection to country. Present employer's, 135 East 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference, written and personal. J., 650 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; excellent cook; good laundress; or to do housecleaning. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; by day or week; washing, ironing, or cleaning. 865 West 52d St.; janitor's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also old dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emilie Camille, 104 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Diden; makes costumes from $10 to $16; reference from some of the best families. Mme. Hayes, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by day; good cutter and fitter; private family. 207 East 39th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESSES.—By two governesses; one German; teaches German and music; the other English; teaches German, French, and music; best personal city reference. Co-Operative Bureau, 331 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess or companion, in refined family, by first-class French teacher, diplômée, medaillée from Paris; private lessons; highest city references. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady would like to place her refined educated North German nursery governess. Call at 49 East 67th St., present employers.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German; kindergartner, with diploma, in a private family; best references. Dr. John Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By Swiss Protestant lady, speaking French and English, as housekeeper, companion, or general help. A. S., French Church, 30 West 22d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a girl, not long in country, for general housework or as kitchenmaid. 320 East 26th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework. 242 East 90th St.; second floor, rear.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies; by thoroughly competent, reliable French maid; speaks different languages; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; does not object to travelling; highest city references. 134 West 29th St. Allon.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady recommends her courier lady's maid; speaks four languages; thoroughly understands her duties; one year and a half best references from present employers. Mrs. L. Créchet, Murray Hill Hotel.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French Protestant lady's maid; first-class hairdresser and good packer; city reference. 115 West 25th St. Fretê.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks German; good seamstress; best reference. 104 West 40th. Mme. Kreamer.

MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good dressmaker, packer, and hairdresser; willing to travel. Call, 10 to 11 o'clock, 37 East 36th St.

MAID.—By a German girl, speaking English and Italian, as maid and seamstress, or to grown children; willing to travel; best references. 146 East 39th St., first floor.

MAID.—By French girl as maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city references. L. N., 260 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to place a first-class, competent laundress, with ten years' reference. Can be seen from 10 to 12 at 17 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; wages, $22 to $25; first-class city reference. A. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call for two days, at present employer's, 506 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; wages from $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes to go out by the day in private families; best city references. 192 East 50th St., Donohue's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family; city or country; city reference. 822 6th Av., store.

Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By capable and conscientious Swiss Protestant (26) in Christian family; speaks French, German, and English; best city reference. R. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman to baby or young children in a first-class American family; seven years in last place; highest reference. Care Owens, 253 West 68th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; willing and obliging; excellent city references; city or country. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By German girl to growing children, or companion to elderly lady. Mrs. Immeyr, 269 West 124th St.

NURSE.—By a Scotch Protestant woman to mind a baby; city or country; thoroughly understands her business. E. R., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a trustworthy French nurse; capable of taking charge of young children; best references. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse, lately landed, for young children. M. G., 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced, superior nurse; North German; speaks good French; best city references. M. M., 341 West 20th St.

NURSE.—By a North German experienced nurse to take charge of baby or large children; good sewer; good references. 236 East 80th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a German girl; can teach children sewing, &c.; will travel; reference. 346 6th Av., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swiss French, from Neufchatel, as excellent seamstress, with dressmaking after McDowell system; permanent situation in a private American family; city or country; city references. F. D., 28 East 68th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as excellent seamstress and wait on lady; city references. 311 7th Av., Room 13.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day, to work with dressmaker, in private family; city reference. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

SEWING OR TO TAKE CARE OF A SICK OR an old person; $7 a week. 236 West 27th St. Mrs. Foster.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place as waitress or chambermaid, in private family, for a competent Protestant; best references; present employer can be seen on Friday, 2 to 3. 55 East 25th St.

WAITRESS—COOK.—Lady wishes to place two servants, one as waitress and chambermaid, the other as cook and to assist with washing; good references. 143 East 86th St., present employers.

WAITRESS.—Respectable young girl wishes a situation as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference from present employers. Call 52 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman as waitress; private family; no objection to country; best reference from last employer; no cards. 230 East 80th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent girl as waitress or chambermaid; first-class city reference; city or country. 450 West 54th St., Kessane's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. M. B., 142 Columbus Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By an attendant to take care of an invalid lady; three years' experience in institution; city or country. 320 East 26th St.

COURIER MAID.—Age 37; good linguist, traveler, sailor, hairdresser, and packer; knows her duties thoroughly; best New-York City references. Apply at her permanent home, 34 Rue de Chaillot, Paris; for the present, Mrs. L. Créchet, Murray Hill Hotel.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, or LINEN-room woman; first-class references. Margaret, Box 279 Times, Up Town.

MANICURE.—By young lady, a few more customers at her parlors or out; élite only. Miss Ethel, 9 East 14th St., near 5th Av.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Age 24; speaks French, German, and English; good valet; has good reference; honest and willing. Wendling, 223 East 28th St., call for two days.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—A lady going to Europe would like to place her French butler and second man who will be at liberty on May 1. 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; good references; present employer can be seen; at liberty when suited. E. B., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER—VALET.—By a butler or valet, with the best of city references; six years' experience; steady, sober, and willing. P. L., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Protestant; age 37; thirteen years' first-class reference; strictly abstemious; thoroughly understands all household duties. J. L., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Age 24; speaks French and pretty good English; honest, willing, obliging; city or country; best reference. G. P., 13 East 66th St.

BUTLER.—Butler or general indoor man; 27; wishes situation in country; thorough working butler; with first-class personal city references. Country, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; four years in last place; will be disengaged on 1st of May; best references. Present employer's, 33 East 50th St.

BUTLER—VALET.—Good city and Paris experience, also references; good appearance. H., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; first-class references; present employers to be seen. Call, 2 to 3, 26 East 37th St.

BUTLER.—First-class in every respect; English; age, 35; unmarried; city or country; best of reference. Cassan, 432 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. 14 West 135th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman in a private family; city or country; first-class city references; total abstainer. G. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Japanese; in first-class private family; best references. Haru, care of Turner, 1,307 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; age 28; town or country; good references. H. H., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; city or country; excellent city references. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a Scotchman; tall; excellent references from first city families. Ford, Box 338 Times, Up own.

BUTLER and VALET or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman; good city references. Call, Saturday and Monday morning, at 9 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—A butler wishes situation. Call, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., at 8 East 69th St.

BUTLER.—By butler day or week; excellent references. 209 East 58th St., bell 20.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; lady can be seen; reliable man. H. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Swedish butler; best of city references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable family for private house; take charge for Summer or longer; can furnish best of reference if required. L. G., 856 9th Av.

CARETAKER.—By an Englishman and wife the care of a gentleman's house for Summer or longer; references as private servants for a number of years. R. Brocksoph, 251 West 30th St.

CARETAKER.—Young American couple, with small baby, want care of gentleman's house for Summer or longer; best reference. Merriman, 325 West 20th St.

CARETAKER.—By an American couple to care for a house for the Summer; best references; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By respectable family to care for private residence; first-class references. J. J. Strong, 237 West 40th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; highly recommended by New-York and Brooklyn family; good rider and careful driver; medium size; willing and polite; city or country. 10 West 44th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By coachman in private family; first-class with fine horses and carriages; can drive four-in-hand or tandem; eight years in last place; leaves on account of death in family. Hughes, 213 East 43d St.

COACHMAN.—Stylish; single; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; careful city driver; thoroughly honest and reliable; first-class reference. John, 29 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended; last and former employer can be seen; first-class personal city reference. J. W., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable young man; single; one that is a first-class handler of fine horses, carriages, and former employer will certify; city or country. Coachman, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged May 2; first-class references; present employer can be seen; age, 35; weight, 180 pounds; married; one child, thirteen years old. Coachman, 146 West 55th St.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—With private family; is thoroughly competent, reliable, honest, and temperate; good city driver; references. J. B., 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By German; understands thoroughly the care of horses, harness, and carriages; best city reference. Henry K., 69 East 89th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; ten years' reference; last employer seen; knowledge of all work on gentleman's place; city or country; wages moderate. 234 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—First-class city driver; best New-York and Newport references; out of employment on account of turning out horses. P. Johnson, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and experienced man; just disengaged; careful driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; 36; first-class city driver; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; 12 years' city reference. Barry's, 28 East 20th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; good personal and written references. Advertiser, 113 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a Protestant man; long experience in care of horses, fine carriages, &c.; careful driver; willing and obliging. Coachman, 406 West 31st St., in grocery store.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable and experienced man; just disengaged; careful driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; first-class carriage and road horses; never had any lame or sick horses. 586 Park Av., Box 2.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a single man; useful in every respect; has the best of recommendations. O. L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By strictly sober, married man; no family; fully competent in all requirements; excellent references. K., 524 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By married man, 25, good horseman, as coachman in the country; country references. Edward Treacy, 2,698 8th Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By single Protestant man; useful in every respect; best of recommendations. O. L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class city reference; thoroughly understands care of horses and is a good driver. Coachman, 29 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands his duties; town or country. H. Frampton, 236 East 42d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Swiss; steady place; country preferred; best references. Albrecht, care of Fruh, 153 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is smart with horses; good driver; reference from last employer. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Head or superintendent gentleman's stock farm or private stable; twenty years' thorough experience training, handling colts, aged trotters; expectations moderate; highest recommendations, prominent gentleman. Expert Horseman, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; take charge first-class establishment; English; married; 36; strictly temperate; A1 personal and written references; good, careful driver; New-York and Brooklyn. R. Jones, care of E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a family for their coachman for the Summer; will be at liberty any time, and, if necessary, present livery would be loaned; understands his work, and is thoroughly reliable in every way; stocky build. Junior, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By German Protestant; good city reference. Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a private gentleman's place; to take entire charge; French; age, 42; married; one girl; practical, thorough experience in Europe and America as a professional gardener; best references. D. Monlin, 224 West 33d St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German, 27, married, without children, as gardener and florist on gentleman's place; thoroughly experienced in greenhouse work, vegetables, flowers, lawns, fruit garden, &c.; good references. Charles Reinert, Washington St., Hoboken.

GARDENER.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands gardening in all details; cultivation of orchids, roses, all covering and foliage plants, vineries, mushrooms, vegetables, lawns, and bedding; excellent references. O. K. Genuine, 1,227 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Practical knowledge of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; excellent reference; Scotch; married; age, 38. Alexander E. Hogg, Bayville, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a single man; Protestant; understands the care of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and lawn; best city references. A. B., care Mr. Bridgeman, store, 37 East 10th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; understands care of horses and carriages; can drive; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended by last employer. James, 107 East 63d St.

GROOM, &c.—By young Swede, (25,) lately landed, in riding academy, or as groom; A1 references from riding academies and army officers in Sweden. Dahlquest, 165 Dean St., Brooklyn.

GROOM.—By young man; good city references; thoroughly understands his business. C. Gerlach, 6 East 27th St., stable.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; 21; understands all duties of his position; willing and obliging; wages no object; personal references. W. E., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman as second man; age 24; thoroughly experienced; excellent reference. H. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By reliable, competent, young man; willing and obliging; good references. T., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; in private family; town or country; good references; experienced. G., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; in private family; willing and obliging; references. G., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man; best city reference from present employer. 18 East 9th St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young colored man as waiter in boarding house or private residence for doctor, or as porter. John Turner, 50 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—Frenchman; age, 26; neat appearance; sober, obliging; good city references; in private family or country. D. D., 146 West 68th St., care Smiles.

WAITER and FOOTMAN.—By a Frenchman as second waiter and footman. Call, at present employer's, 10 East 76th St.

Miscellaneous.

A.—DECORATOR AND PAINTER FOREMAN, for refined interior decoration; many years' experience in the United States and abroad; for a number of years with one of the leading firms in New-York; would like to take charge of the decoration and painting of a private mansion, hotel, church, or theatre; the highest city reference as to ability and responsibility. Reasonable, Box 203 Times.

ATTORNEY.—Desires clerkship; real estate or law preferred; references and bonds furnished; salary moderate. J. C. Donahue, Yonkers.

MASSAGE.—As visiting masseur or medical nurse, &c., to invalid; well recommended by prominent physicians and families. Masseur, 918 6th Av., corner 52d St.

REAL ESTATE.—By young man; age, 30; experienced; notary public; moderate expectations. Reliable, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1,619 38th.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for child; best city references required; wages, $25. Apply at 374 5th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Ignorance Is Bliss.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"May I offer you a stick of gum?" asked the traveling man in the skullcap, by way of introducing himself to the passenger in the seat directly in front of him.

The other man turned around, looked at the proffered article, and shook his head.

"I—I beg your pardon," he said, "I manufacture that gum. I never chew it. But if you will join me, I will open this box of candy I bought just before I got on the train."

The traveling man looked at the label on the box and shuddered.

"We make that candy," he remarked, shrugging his shoulders, "I never touch it."

Subsequently they became better acquainted over a small bottle, of whose contents they possessed none of the secrets of manufacture.

An Ad as an Aid.

From The Philadelphia Record.

In an article on the business outlook THE NEW-YORK TIMES says:

"It is an axiom in all lines of trade that early seasonable weather is good for business. Thus, a cold October makes a good Winter's trade, and a warm April and May make a good Summer trade. The reason for this is that men and women are reminded early of the goods they ought to buy to be comfortably fitted out for the season."

And if the weather should fail to jog their memories, the advertisers would not. The up-to-date merchandiser knows that half the value of publicity lies in the element of timeliness.

Stopped the Expense.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A Detroit merchant has been so careful in the conduct of his business as to be afflicted with very few bad accounts. But there is one citizen, who, despite the fact that his record elsewhere was bad, managed to get in debt to the firm.

"I suppose," said the bookkeeper, on the 1st of the month, "that we will send Skinnim that bill regularly for several months to come?"

"No," replied the merchant. "Times have been pretty hard, and I guess we'd better not lose any chance to economize. Just charge what he owes to profit and loss, and pay no more attention to him. It'll save ink, and a good deal of wear and tear on the pens."

His Feat.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"How is it?" asked the flippant young person, "that you have no medals, when you are so prominent a member of the athletic club?"

"Oh," said the elderly gentleman of sporty proclivities, "all I ever did in the way of athletics was to lift the mortgage on the clubhouse."

Queer.

From The Chicago Record.

"There is always one thing I can't understand when a valuable dog is poisoned."

"Well, what is it?"

"The loss always occurs the day after the owner has refused $500 for the beast."

Rejects the Pattern.

From The Boston Transcript.

No matter how good a husband a man may be, it is a quite different man from himself that his wife chooses for her daughter when the latter reaches the marriageable age.

Why He Changed.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Heard you sold your horses and bought a wheel?"

"Yep. I prefer the present spin to the past span."

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.
One of the LARGEST and FINEST in the World.
Absolutely Fire Proof.
Luxuriously Appointed.
Suites or single rooms with all modern appointments may now be engaged by the month, year, or transiently. Also a few suites unfurnished, which are set aside for parties who desire to use their own furnishings. Moderate prices for these superior accommodations. Special facilities for banquets and private dinners. Cuisine of the highest order.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC DAILY.
Within twenty minutes of shopping and theatre district.
This magnificent hotel, owing to its situation between Central Park and the Hudson River, enjoys the advantages of a summer resort as to coolness and refreshing breezes. The unique rustic gardens, which during last Summer were the admiration of thousands, are for the use of guests only, and with orchestral music furnish a most delightful opportunity to enjoy the Summer evenings.
PAUL W. ORVIS,
General Manager.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

San Marcus Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day. elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

AUCTION SALES.

D. LINDENBORN, Auct.,
20th St., Broadway to Fifth Av.
Absolute Auction.
Two P. M. this day,
Direct from the cellars and by order of
Viscount Ribeiro Real,
Imperative Auction Sale of
100 CASES MADEIRA
of the choicest vintages of 1815, 1850, 1851, 1865. Also
Oriental Rugs, Carpets, &c.

PARIS—D.... DE G.... COLLECTION.
WORKS OF ART
and Rich Furniture.
Fine snuff-boxes, sweetmeat boxes, chatelaines, and watches of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. periods, miniatures, jewels, silver and goldsmith works, limoges, enameled plates, stained glass panes, old Sevres table service, old Saxony china, magnificent candelabra, clocks, Louis XV. and Louis XVI. andirons; very large Oriental granite vases, Renaissance and other styles of furniture, very handsome closing writing table, a gift of King Louis XVI.; superb drawing room furniture, upholstered in Beauvais tapestry, representing subjects after Casanova; splendid Gobelins tapestry, exceptional point tapestry, embroidery work, stuffs, &c.
Old and Modern Paintings
by Juan de Arallano, Goya, Van Goyen, J. and S. Ruisdael, P. Snayers, Teniers, Terburg, Benjamin Constant, Benouville, Berne-Bellecour, F. Bonvin, Corot, Courbet, Diaz, Duez, J. Dupré, Heilbuth, Henner, Ch. Jacque, Lobrichon, Eug. Lambert, Louis Leloir, Henry Levy, Van Marcke, Meissonier, Ignacio Merino de Neuville, Plassan, Ribot, Leopold Robert, Troyon, Vautier, Vibert, Vollon, Ziem.
Drawings and Water Colors,
Composing the Important Collection
of Mr. D. de G., and the sale of which, at public auction, WILL TAKE PLACE in Paris at the Gallery Georges Petit, 8 Rue de Sèze, 8, on Monday, 1st; Tuesday, 2d; Wednesday, 3d; Thursday, 4th, and Monday, 8th, June, 1896, at 2 P. M. Auctioneer, Mr. Paul CHEVELLI

VIOLIN EXPERTS TESTIFY

ONE WITNESS SAYS HE SCRAPED THE ALLEGED "BOTT VIOLIN."

Oscar Schildbach Declares that He Removed the Nicola Brand Because Mr. Flechter Wanted Him To—He May Have Put in the Stradivarius Label—Other Witnesses Say No Part of the Instrument Is the Work of a Great Master.

The trial of Victor S. Flechter, who is charged with receiving a Stradivarius violin stolen from the late Prof. Jean Joseph Bott two years ago, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff, in Part I., of the General Sessions Court.

The violin in dispute was produced in court carefully sealed. The seals were broken in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Osborne and the counsel for the defense, Mr. Palmer.

John Friederich, a violin maker and dealer, testified that he repaired the violin for Charles Palm in 1885. He also repaired Prof. Bott's violin in the same year. He had first seen the Bott violin in Germany in 1874. When he repaired the Bott violin there was a crack in it. The witness said he had made a pattern of the upper part of the back of the Bott violin. When asked to produce the pattern, he took from his pocket a piece of brown paper.

At the request of counsel, the witness compared the pattern of the Bott violin with the violin in dispute. "This violin," he said, "is a quarter of an inch wider than the Bott violin."

Mr. Palmer smiled triumphantly.

Mr. Friederich said the violin was not a Stradivarius, but was made by Nicola. He saw evidence, he said, that the brand of Nicola had been removed. Mr. Palmer wanted to have the violin taken apart so as to show that the Nicola brand had been scraped off and the Stradivarius label put in its place.

Mr. Osborne objected, and the Recorder sustained his objection.

"We concede," said Mr. Osborne, "that no part of the instrument is the Bott violin except the scroll."

"Oh! Is that so?" exclaimed Mr. Palmer, who immediately asked the witness if the scroll on the violin was a Stradivarius scroll.

"No, Sir; it is not," was the reply.

At this point counsel and prosecutor had their periodical personal dispute, but they had not wasted much time before Recorder Goff sharply told them to restrain themselves.

The witness's testimony was not shaken on cross-examination.

William Pozoni of Brooklyn, a violin maker and dealer, was the next witness. He said the scroll on the violin was not a Stradivarius scroll. No part of the instrument, he said, was that of a Stradivarius.

Mr. Osborne did not cross-examine the witness.

Joseph G. Tarr of Brooklyn, a dealer in violins, testified that the violin was not a Stradivarius. The scroll was too small for a Stradivarius.

On cross-examination he said he had been in Mr. Flechter's employ for a time. No part of the violin, he said, was the work of a great master.

Franz Breuckner of 171 East Eighty-sixth Street, a violin maker, said he had repaired the violin six years ago for Charles Palm.

The Recorder announced at this point that he would hold a night session in order to expedite the case and make way for several important trials.

On cross-examination Breuckner said that $80 would be a good price for the violin.

Oscar Schildbach an employe of the defendant, said he repaired the "f" holes in the violin in 1893. No part of the violin, he said, was a Stradivarius.

The witness said he scraped the Nicola brand out of the violin because Mr. Flechter wanted it removed. He might have put on the Stradivarius label. He had changed the labels on fifty violins.

"How do you make the labels look old?" the witness was asked.

"We get old-looking paper and use it for the labels," he replied. He also said that violins are sometimes stained to give them an old appearance.

"Is it not a general custom among dealers to remove labels from violins and substitute others?" the witness was asked.

Mr. Osborne objected, and the Recorder sustained the objection.

"Is your Honor going to debar us from putting our side before the jury by showing that the practice of changing violin labels is a universal one?" cried Mr. Palmer.

"The law does not recognize the custom tried to be proved, and the objection is sustained," said the Recorder.

Louis Rosenheim testified that a Pinkerton detective offered Flechter a check for the violin and that the latter refused it, saying he would not accept the check on the understanding that the instrument was a genuine Stradivarius.

A recess was taken at this point until 7:30 o'clock, and then Rosenheim's examination was continued. Mr. Osborne brought out that he is in the wholesale liquor business, with an office at 29 Broadway, and that he was once arrested for the larceny of a promissory note for $600. The Grand Jury dismissed the case. The witness said he knew John D. Abraham and Victor S. Flechter very intimately.

Barney Sinsheimer, the violin expert, was recalled, and was asked how much in his opinion the violin was worth at present, but the question was ruled out.

"I want to show," said Mr. Palmer, "that Mr. Sinsheimer is willing to pay $1,250 for the violin."

Henry W. Mayer, associate counsel for the defense, and other witnesses identified the violin as the one produced in the police court. Mr. Mayer's testimony closed the case for the defense.

Max Kraemer, a violin teacher, was called by the people in rebuttal.

"Is this the violin you saw in court?" he was asked.

"It looks like it, but there are some marks on this which the violin in court did not have," he answered. He said that the back of the violin in court had more lustre and the figure (2) in the date was clearer. It was a very good model of a Stradivarius. He said he had often played on the Bott violin, which was a beautiful instrument.

Mr. Palmer cross-examined the witness at length. The witness would not say positively that the violin he held in his hand was not the same instrument which was exhibited in the police court.

Harry Durdan was recalled, and testified that in his judgment the violin in court was not the violin Flechter had at 22 Gramercy Park. The labels on the violin were different.

The trial will be resumed Monday morning.

DANIEL LEVY DECLARED SANE.

Jury Acquitted Him of Persecuting Mr. Lehman.

The jury in the case of Daniel Levy, in the third hearing to determine the question of his mental condition, brought in a verdict yesterday before Justice Freedman, in Part X., Supreme Court, declaring Levy to be sane. An application for his discharge will be made to-day.

Levy was charged three months ago with persecuting Mrs. Harriet Lehman with his attentions. He admitted having loved her for fifteen years. He was committed to the Ward's Island Asylum by a Police Magistrate.

The first hearing resulted in a mistrial, and on the second the jury failed to agree.

After being out all Thursday night the jury entered the court yesterday and announced that no agreement could be reached. Justice Freedman said it should, and sent the jury back to deliberate further.

Hudson County Chicago Delegates.

The Hudson County Democratic Convention met in Fisher's Hall, Jersey City, last night and selected Senator William D. Daly and ex-Senator William D. Edwards for delegates from the Seventh Congressional District to the Chicago Convention. Both favor President Cleveland. The convention agreed to support Allan L. McDermott for delegate at large. Alexander Young of Hoboken presided. The action of the convention requires ratification by the State Convention at Trenton, but a change is very improbable.

NEW STATUE OF GEN. U. S. GRANT.

Will Be Unveiled To-day in Front of the Union League Club, Brooklyn.

The statue of Gen. U. S. Grant will be unveiled this afternoon in front of the Union League Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, by Ulysses S. Grant, grandson of the General. The statue is a gift from the Union League Club of the City of Brooklyn.

At the unveiling ceremonies there will be present Gov. Morton, Vice President Stevenson, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Mrs. Grant, her three sons, and her grandchildren.

Addresses will be made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the club, in presenting the statue to the city; Mayor Wurster, who will receive it on behalf of the city, and Gen. Horace Porter, who will deliver the oration.

The programme is as follows:

Coronation march ..... Meyerbeer
Festival overture ..... Leutner
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..Mascagni
Invocation ....the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D.
Music, "The Red, White, and Blue."
Presentation of the statue to the city by President of the club, Gen. S. L. Woodford.
Acceptance for the city, by Mayor Frederick W. Wurster.
Music, "The Star Spangled Banner."
Dedication prayer..the Rev. John P. Newman, D. D., Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church.
Music, "America."
Oration ..... Gen. Horace Porter
Benediction..the Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell Bishop R. C. Diocese of Long Island.
Music, "Auld Lang Syne."

There will also be a parade in connection with the ceremonies. It will start from the fountain at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street at 2:30 o'clock and will proceed along Bedford Avenue to the Union League Club, where it will be dismissed. In the line will be troops from Governors Island and Fort Hamilton, marines from the navy yard, the Second Brigade, National Guard, including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments, Third Gatling Battery, Signal Corps, Troop C, fifteen Grand Army of the Republic organizations, and the American Guard, composed of the boys of the public schools.

When the statue is unveiled, Capt. Rasquin, Third Gatling Battery, will fire a National salute of twenty-one guns from the top of the hill on Bedford Avenue.

Judge Advocate General W. C. Wallace of Gov. Morton's staff will entertain at dinner at the Oxford Club Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Vice President Stevenson, Major Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Brig. Gen. H. A. McLeewe, Brig. Gen. Edmund Hayes, Brig. Gen. B. W. Whitlock, Brig. Gen. James W. Varian, Brig. Gen. E. S. Terry, Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Brig. Gen. W. C. S. Wylie, Brig. Gen. J. S. Noyes, Cols. Archibald Rogers, Herbert Z. Satterlee, C. F. James, G. W. Turner, Col. Ashley W. Cole, Mayor F. W. Wurster, Murat Halstead, William Berri, William C. Bryant, Stewart L. Woodford, Col. George A. Price, Charles A. Moore, Charles A. Schieren, and W. H. Wallace.

HISTORICAL WORKS AT AUCTION.

Books on Mexico—A Set of the New-York Common Council Manuals.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

Brocklehurst's "Mexico To-day," W. H. Bishop's "Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces," J. F. Elton's "With the French in Mexico," Aubertin's "A Flight to Mexico," F. Hall's "Life of Maximilian," S. B. Griffin's "Mexico To-day," Ruxton's "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains," 7 volumes, various dates, $5.95; "Manual of the Common Council of New-York," 1841 to 1866, 25 volumes, believed to be complete, a rare set, $63.75; same, 1842-43, low at $2.25.

"Getreue Warnung gegen die Lochvogel, durch Germanicus," Philadelphia, gedruckt im Jahr 1764, an extremely rare pamphlet on the troubles of the "Paxton Boys," bitterly criticizing Dr. Franklin, $6.75; "An Address to the Rev. Dr. Alison, the Rev. Mr. Ewing, and Others, Being a Vindication of the Quakers from the Aspersions of the Said Trustees," by a Lover of Truth, Philadelphia, 1765, a rare pamphlet on the Indian massacres by the "Paxton Boys," $6.25.

"Ovid's Metamorphosis, Englished by G. S.," (George Saudys,) engraved title and frontispiece, the latter by Marshall, London, 1626, with the rare leaf "The Minde of the Frontispeece," and to some collectors the added attraction of the autograph of Aubrey Beardsley, $7.13.

"America Noviter Delineata," an early and rare map, M. Merian fecit, probably soon after the year 1600, double folio, $2.50.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There was a large gathering of society people yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Brunswick Hotel to greet Miss Catherine Carlisle, niece of the Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, on her first appearance before a New-York audience in dramatic recitals. Miss Carlisle is a young Southern woman of charming manners, sweet voice, and vivacious expression. She studied abroad several years, and took up the part of a dramatic reciter after the death of her father. She was assisted yesterday by Gracie Lock, a little girl of eight years, who gave some graceful dances, and by Allan George Waterous, a baritone, who also made his first appearance in New-York. The accompanists were Miss Florence Brown Shepard and Miss Leila Bland. Among Miss Carlisle's patronesses were Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Joseph Seligman, Mrs. Henry Tifft, Mrs. D. L. Einstein, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Miss D. Kohn, Mrs. D. J. Seligman, Mrs. Alice Howard Hilton, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Mrs. Henry Savidge, Mrs. Henry Wallerstein, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Charles Fishel, Miss Janet C. Lewis, Miss T. Waterman, and Mrs. D. Stephen Brodérick.

—Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter will repeat her successful monologue, "Flirts and Matrons," in the Berkeley Lyceum this afternoon.

—A large reception was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mayer of Convent Avenue. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Van Wagenen, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Lash, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Jacka, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Robin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bal Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Veit, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morgan, Miss M. Purdy, Arthur Hatch, and Jack Mercer.

—Miss Clifford Walker of 19 West Forty-second Street will give a studio reception from 4 to 7 o'clock this afternoon in honor of Miss Anna Keitt, daughter of the late Gen. Laurence Keitt. Miss Walker has just finished a portrait of Miss Keitt, who is a tall and stately woman, with fair features, golden hair, and a clear complexion. She is a brilliant conversationalist.

—Among the passengers for Europe to-day will be Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis and her sister, Mrs Lucian Moss of Philadelphia. They will remain abroad for a year, and Mrs. Collis, who is the author of "A Woman's Trip to Alaska," expects to write a book describing their travels, which will be out of the ordinary route of tourists. Nahan Franko, the violinist, and orchestra leader, and Mrs. Franko, formerly Miss Ruppert, will also sail to-day. They will remain in Berlin two or three years.

John Hare Will Play To-night.

Abbey's Theatre has been closed all this week on account of the illness of John Hare, the English actor, whose engagement was to have begun there last Tuesday. It is announced that Mr. Hare will positively appear to-night in "A Pair of Spectacles." His illness has been an expensive experience, both for himself and Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. The matinée will be omitted to-day. Mr. Hare was announced to appear in "Maana," a version of "Les Surprises du Divorce," next week, but whether he will do this now is uncertain, as he has been unable to attend any rehearsals.

Mrs. Godchaud's Birthday Reception.

A. Godchaud, the Superintendent of the Hotel Brunswick, gave a reception and supper in honor of the seventy-ninth birthday of his mother, Mrs. Jeanette Godchaud, at his home, 816 East Forty-third Street, last night. Mrs. Godchaud was surrounded by her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. After the supper there was music and dancing. Mrs. Godchaud joined in the dance.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

No Hope that the Passaic Will Be Free from Pollution.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 24.—The officials of Jersey City held a secret conference in Mayor Wanser's office yesterday in relation to the contract with the East Jersey Company to furnish the city with Pequannock water. The contract, which only provides for a temporary supply, calls for 20,000,000 gallons daily, on its face, but no quantity is really specified. The actual terms are that the company shall give Jersey City the surplus of its Newark supply, whatever that may be. The price, after April 12, is to be $20 per 1,000,000 gallons. At yesterday's conference it was stated that the daily supply never exceeded 13,000,444 gallons, and had fallen as low as 9,000,000 gallons. At the end of the conference it was announced that no definite conclusion had been reached, but all further information was refused.

Corporation Counsel Blair, who was recently requested to bring suit to prevent the further pollution of the Passaic River, between Belleville and Acquacanonck, yesterday filed with the Board of Finance a reply in which he held out very little hope that the pollution of the river could be prevented. He said that the only right the State gave the city was to take from the river whatever quantity of water it needed in whatever condition it found the water. The term "pure and wholesome," Mr. Blair interpreted to apply to the water at the time the act was passed, which was 1852. Mr. Blair said that the pollution of the water had been going on in an open and notorious manner for forty years, and that millions of dollars had meanwhile been invested in important and legitimate industries on the river banks. The water had been polluted, he said, but the lapse of time without protest had given the investors rights which could not be overcome without long and costly litigation, if at all. In conclusion he said that as the proposed action seemed to be based on the opinion of certain lawyers that a remedy could easily be applied, he would suggest that those lawyers be retained to prosecute the suit, with the understanding that when they secured judgment they would be properly compensated. Mr. Blair's letter was filed without comment.

MEDALS FOR BOY SOLDIERS.

Bishop Potter Sees a Drill of the Pro-Cathedral Cadets.

Six members of the squad of the Pro-Cathedral Cadets received honor medals from the hands of Bishop Potter at the close of the exhibition drill which they gave yesterday in the drillroom of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street. This drill marked the close of the season, which began Nov. 1, 1895.

Instruction in military matters is one of the adjuncts of the work in the Stanton Street Mission. This subject was taken up two years ago, when Capt. W. C. Casey, a retired member of the Seventh Regiment, volunteered his services for the purpose of organizing a company of cadets and teaching them how to drill.

There was a muster of twenty-nine yesterday. All the boys wore military caps and carried wooden guns. The medals were awarded to Corporal Wamerersey and Privates Lischer and E. Glade, who have not been absent from a single drill since the work began two years ago, and to Privates C. Dietz, Pfeiffer and Witzel, who have not missed a drill during the present year.

Among those who were present to witness the skill of the boys in the military art were Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Seney, Mrs. Lounsbury, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Putnam, the Revs. George F. Nelson and Francis R. Bateman, and Col. Leonard, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. Landon of the Seventh Regiment.

INCENDIARY WAS FOILED.

Dinofsky Aroused Occupants of a Crowded Tenement.

An attempt was made at 5 o'clock yesterday morning to burn the five-story tenement, 5 Sheriff Street, containing twenty-five families, numbering 150 persons. Its timely discovery by a tenant saved the building and many lives.

The tenement is tenanted by Russian Hebrews. Jacob Dinofsky, who lives in rear apartments on the fourth floor, heard a scratching sound at his door about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, followed by footsteps in the hallway. Upon going out to investigate he found the door and woodwork around it in flames, and another fire had been started a few steps away. Dinofsky gave the alarm, and in a few minutes every person in the building was aroused. Dinofsky got his wife and children out of the house, and then, with other men, fought the flames, which were soon extinguished. The tenants then returned to their rooms.

The police were notified, and an examination of the building showed that the incendiary had gained access to it through a scuttle in the roof and had made his escape the same way.

The Fire Marshal was informed of the fire, and an effort will be made to catch the incendiary. The tenants said yesterday they knew no one who would have a motive for setting fire to the building. The tenement is owned by B. Smollinsky, who lives in Division Street.

OFFICES FOR CITY DEPARTMENTS.

Sinking Fund Votes for a Renewal—Bay Ridge Ferry Franchise.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday and decided to re-lease the offices in the Stewart Building now occupied by city departments for three years at an annual rental of $84,300.

The Civil Service Commissioners asked for new quarters for their department. The application was laid over.

A committee was appointed to consult with the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court about the preparations for the new Court House for that division at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

Just as the board was about to adjourn W. H. Mann, representing the Sea Beach Railroad Company, asked the Commissioners to take up the Bay Ridge Ferry franchise question, about which there has been a dispute between the Sea Beach Company and the city.

The Mayor said he did not have time to consider the matter. The Controller told Mr. Mann he had erred in sending a circular to the members of the commission in which he criticised the Corporation Counsel's decision on the law bearing on the case. Mr. Fitch said this was discourteous, and no action would be taken in the matter until the full board had an opportunity to look into it.

Mr. Mann disclaimed any intention of discourtesy, and the matter went over.

Zeta Psi Fraternity's Convention.

The Zeta Psi Fraternity began its fiftieth annual convention yesterday morning, and in the evening the members had an informal dinner and "smoker" at the Hotel Brunswick, at which Edmund Bristol of Toronto presided. Only routine business was transacted by the convention. The real work of the convention will be done to-day, and a formal banquet will be given at 7 o'clock in the evening.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Other Blue and White Schemes.

How easy it is to find fresh effects in a popular style of furnishing, if you but know where to look!

Oddest of all, the novel blue and white effects that we have worked out are the blue denim furnishings. The slender-shaped furniture frames chosen are entirely covered with the denim. Like the draperies, they are embroidered with white in simple designs.

Besides these, there is a bewildering array of easy chairs, covered with blue and white velvets, and of enameled furniture, decorated with scrolls, arabesques, and Delft patterns.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

THE NEW ARM INSPECTION

FURTHER TESTS MADE BY THE STATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.

The Speed with Which the Various Arms Were Assembled Was: The Winchester in Twelve Minutes, the Savage in Thirteen Minutes and a Half, and the Briggs-Kneeland in Fifteen Minutes—Will Be Further Tests at Creedmoor.

The State board for the selection of a new arm for the National Guard continued its sessions yesterday at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, devoting the day to a minute examination of the breech mechanism of the repeating rifles which had already been subjected to such of the prescribed tests as could be held in the armory. All of the Commissioners were present, as were representatives of the exhibitors, Col. Addis appearing for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Arthur W. Savage in the interest of his own gun, and Messrs. Briggs and Kneeland for the rifle which bears their names.

The three rifles made by these respective exhibitors were placed on separate tables and disassembled, special machinists doing the work for the Winchester and the Briggs-Kneeland, and Mr. Savage manipulating his own piece.

The board then went into executive session and carefully examined and compared all of the parts. This examination, with the preceding tests, was designed to discover how nearly the guns met the requirements of "Schedule A" of the instructions prepared by the Adjutant General, while the preceding tests, together with the tests still to be made at Creedmoor, are to determine how nearly the arms meet the requirements of a second schedule designated "B." From all of the results percentages will be determined on certain points covering the ultimate desiderata involved in what is considered the highest perfection in a military rifle.

Schedule A is in substance as follows:

For safety it is important that the working parts of the gun be made strong; that the breech bolt be well supported and completely locked before the firing mechanism can be operated to discharge the gun, and before the firing pin can reach the primer.

The firing pin should be retired from the front face of the breech bolt in the first movement of the extracting mechanism, at each discharge of the rifle, and held back from the front face of the bolt until the gun is loaded and the action completely closed; the action of the firing spring should be strong and quick.

The magazine mechanism should be arranged so that double loading from the magazine be made impossible; the magazine feeding mechanism should be simple, and free from tendencies to jam when the gun is being operated; the feeding mechanism should be such that jamming or clogging of the rifle when in use is rendered impossible.

The extracting mechanism should be powerful; the extractor hook should be so arranged that the hook will not ride over the cartridge heads under a heavy pull, and the hook should have sufficient purchase on the shell to extract the same from the gun when it is heated.

The extracting force should be multiplied at least one to ten; that is to say, one pound exerted on the bolt, to exert a force on the empty shell, or cartridge, equal to ten pounds.

The ejecting mechanism should be so arranged as to positively expel the shell before the loaded cartridge can be fed up from the magazine.

The gun should be so constructed as to be capable of being used alternately, as desired, either as a single loader or as a magazine gun, and so that the gun can be used as a single loader, while the full magazine is held in reserve. The magazine should be so constructed that a single loaded shell, or a succession of single loaded shells, can be inserted in the magazine at the will of the operator, without the necessity of completely filling the magazine with loaded shells.

Indicators should be provided to show at all times the number of cartridges in the magazine.

The loaded cartridges in the magazine should be held by their rims from end thrust, to prevent the bullets from being jammed on to the powder, thus creating dangerous pressures.

Mechanism should be provided to prevent gases in case of defective primers, or defective shells, coming back into the face of the operator, or driving any of the firing mechanism into the face of the operator in case of accidental explosion.

Simplicity always results from a small number of parts, with as few screws, springs, and small pieces as it is possible to have, and in this regard care should be taken in examining the guns submitted for test.

Mechanism to show whether the gun is cocked or in safety position should be provided.

The gun should be arranged so as to be protected as much as possible from inclement weather and dust, and so built as to be capable of being dismounted and assembled with ease.

The executive meeting of the board lasted an hour. The members expressed no opinion, as their findings must be the subject of their official report. An examination of the parts comprised in the action mechanism revealed 34 in the Savage, 46 in the Winchester, and 61 in the Briggs-Kneeland. Those parts which are common to all guns, such as stock, sights, barrel, &c., were not included in the number.

The exhibitors were told they would have an opportunity of demonstrating the speed with which they could assemble their respective pieces. This was an unexpected requirement, and Mr. Savage, who had been swinging dumbbells in the gymnasium, didn't feel that his nerves were sufficiently steady to enter a contest requiring such great deftness with the fingers.

The work consumed twelve minutes with the Winchester, thirteen and one-half minutes with the Savage, and fifteen minutes with the Briggs-Kneeland, and the contest, which depended on skill as well as on the simplicity of the weapon, was quite exciting. Machinist Knapp and Mr. Savage both made mistakes in handling their pieces, and so lost time in assembling them.

Mr. Savage was also handicapped by the fact that he had taken off his sight, which had not been done by the others, and his gun was provided with a bayonet attachment, while the others were not, and this also had to be put on.

The Blake gun will be examined at the armory to-day. The date of the Creedmoor tests has been changed from Monday, May 4, to Tuesday, May 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. Major Burbank, United States Army, the Federal attaché of Gov. Morton's staff; Gen. Wingate, and Superintendant Hunt of the Watervliet Arsenal have been invited to be present.

It is said that the Putnam straight-pull gun, which will not be tested until later in the trials, is one of, if not the most, remarkable guns of the day. It loads with a clip, and five shots can be fired without taking the gun from the shoulder. It is said to be equally efficient either as a magazine or single-fire gun, and that its construction is simpler than that of any gun yet produced.

A story yesterday was to the effect that should the Savage rifle be selected by the board, the Winchester Company would test the legality of any contract entered into for that rifle on the ground that Mr. Savage was a British subject when his patent was taken out.

Mr. Savage is now an American citizen, and he said yesterday when told of the rumor that he offered his invention as an American citizen. He has lived in this country ten years continuously, and also spent his boyhood here, having attended public school in Baltimore. Some of several patents involved in his rifle were taken out after he became naturalized.

Commissioner Bliss said Mr. Savage had taken affidavit that he was an American citizen, and the board would not go back of that.

The requirements are that the rifles offered for test shall be of American invention and manufacture.

Decision for the Manhattan Railway.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday reversing a judgment of $89,449 and interest since 1894 obtained by Rutherford Stuyvesant against the Manhattan Railway Company for rental and fee damage. Mr. Stuyvesant, who is a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, and who owns fifty-seven houses and pieces of property in Third Avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-second Streets, sued the company for damages on the ground that the erection of the elevated road had decreased the value of some of his property and stopped the natural increase in value of other pieces of his holdings. On an appeal the company argued that the Supreme Court had erred in receiving as evidence statements as to the sales and rentals of other pieces of property, and that the plaintiff failed to establish a case with respect to each piece of his property. Justice Patterson says, in his opinion, all the Justices concurring, that the admission of statements of sales and rentals of other property was fatal. The judgment of the lower court is reversed and a new trial ordered.

Harlem Free Library Opened.

The Harlem Branch of the Aguilar Free Circulating Library, 176 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Third Avenue, was opened yesterday. Beginning with next Monday the rooms will be open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. on week days, and on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. There are branches at 197 East Broadway, 684 Fifth Street, and 113 East Fifty-ninth Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Workrooms for Unskilled Women, which are under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, are in need of articles such as cast-off garments, remnants of cotton and woolen goods, woolen or cotton rags, and pieces of carpeting left over. All of these will furnish material for putting women at work in repairing garments that are worth it, making rag carpet, hospital slippers, mats, &c. Such articles may be sent to the Workrooms for Unskilled Women, 47 Prospect Place, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, and First and Second Avenues, New-York City, or word may be sent there and a messenger will call for them.

—Representative Richard C. Shannon will soon nominate for appointment for his Congressional district, the Thirteenth, as cadet to West Point, the boy who, being an actual resident of the district, shall be found best fitted for the honor, after a competitive examination. The physical and mental examinations will take place to-day, and on May 2, respectively. Those desiring to compete should make their applications at once to Dr. Elgas, Chairman of the Board of Examiners.

—The lady managers of the Colonial Exhibit now being held at Assembly Hall, of the United Charities Building, invited the scholars of Rhinelander School of the Children's Aid Society, to visit it. On Thursday forty of the oldest pupils were taken there, enjoyed all they saw very much, and received an object lesson in American history.

—A book entitled, "The Story of Cuba," has been issued by the Cuban Junta Publishing Company. The Cuban delegation in the United States states that it has no connection whatever with the so-called "Cuban Junta Publishing Company," and has not authorized the publication of the book.

—Francis J. McNally a substitute clerk in Post Office Station G, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of stealing three letters from the mails. The letters were found in his possession. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for hearing Monday.

—George Luebekin, of 639 East Thirteenth Street, an insane patient in Bellevue Hospital, died in that institution yesterday.

—The Siberian land lines are interrupted. Messages for Japan via northern route can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Brooklyn.

—Thomas F. Farrell applied to Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel City Auditor Sutton to audit his salary for January and February as clerk of the Board of Supervisors. He claims he was appointed for two years, from Jan. 1, 1895, and that he had to perform certain duties after the county and city had been merged. Corporation Counsel Burr opposed, and decision was reserved.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, at the request of the Grand Street Board of Trade, will establish new transfer points, beginning to-day, between the Nostrand Avenue and Crosstown Lines, at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway and Driggs Avenue and Broadway, and between the Crosstown and Meeker Avenue Lines at Grand Street and Bedford Avenue and Driggs Avenue.

—John Whitford of 218 Maujer Street, at one time the Democratic leader in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, was found dead at the rear of the chemical works at Grand Street and Morgan Avenue yesterday. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. Death was from natural causes.

—Bishop McDonnell will celebrate the fourth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of Brooklyn this morning. A solemn high mass will be sung in St. James's Pro-Cathedral. Vicar General McNamara will celebrate the mass.

—The Young Republican Club will hold an important meeting Monday night, in the Johnston Building. It is understood that it will indorse the candidacy for Major McKinley for President.

—Mrs. Horatio G. Seeber yesterday got a verdict of $1,000 against the City of Brooklyn, for damages resulting from injuries received by tripping and falling on the sidewalk on Jefferson Avenue.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday promoted George W. Knox, John J. Curley, G. J. Sheehan, and William J. Coneys to be Roundsmen.

—John C. Locke has been appointed Assistant Sanitary Engineer in the Health Department, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

Long Island.

—Frank C. Smith of Northport, who was arrested on the charge of swindling the Edward Thompson Publishing Company, is in more trouble. He is awaiting the action of the Grand Jury in Albany, where he is accused of forgery. It is alleged he gave fraudulent checks to William McCotter. The latter identified him yesterday.

—Prof. O. F. Cook has returned to his home in Huntington, L. I., from Liberia, Africa, where he spent the Winter in studying plant and animal life. Mr. Cook says that Liberia is pleasantly situated, and that the American negroes who went there during the past few years are getting along well.

—George Hines of Flushing, L. I., left his home April 17 to make a business trip to Long Island City. He was the agent here for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He expected to be absent from home but a few hours. Since he left nothing has been heard of him.

—Raymond J. Ramsbottom, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ramsbottom of Freeport, was found drowned Thursday evening in a small stream that runs close to the residence of his parents.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Auxiliary of the Armenian Relief Association has thus far received $979.71; has sent to the National Relief Committee for Red Cross $280.31, and to the Armenian Relief Association $560.25, and has $139.15 in the treasury.

—The Water Commissioners have purchased for $1,000 about 4,000 feet of water pipe already laid by the Armour Villa Park Association. City water will be sent through the mains.

—Notice has been posted at the Otis Elevator Works that there will be work for the employes six days in the week, instead of five, as has been the order for some time past.

—A bazaar, under the auspices of the Willing Circle of Dayspring Presbyterian Church is being held in the church building, and is largely attended.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to Regina K. Shipman for a brick building for a store at 10 Clinton Street.

Westchester County.

—County Judge Smith Lent, County Treasurer John Hoag, District Attorney George C. Andrews, and Sheriff A. J. Johnson, the board having power to appoint a Commissioner of Jurors for the county, held a meeting yesterday at the Court House, White Plains, and took a vote. J. W. Stafford of White Plains received 2; John Mable of Peekskill, 1; and I. Howard Kinch of White Plains, the present incumbent, 1. There being no choice they adjourned. Of the four members of the board one, the County Treasurer, is a Democrat, and he voted for his party man, Kinch.

—The ordination services of the Rev. G. H. Ferris, the new pastor of the First Baptist Church, Tarrytown, took place last evening. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New-York. Among other clergymen present were the Rev. E. B. Andrews, D. D., LL. D.; the Rev. Samuel Alman of Emanuel Baptist Church, New-York; together with ministers of the New-York Central Baptist Association and former pastors of this church.

—The Westchester County Teachers' Association, which had been in session all this week in White Plains, closed successfully yesterday afternoon. Miss Florence B. Himes gave three lectures on drawing, Conductor Stout spoke on geography and composition, and Conductor Bugbee on reading and other educational topics.

—It has been decided to hold an election in the village of Mamaroneck May 18, although the enemies of incorporation threaten to test the legality of the election held last Fall for the incorporation of Rye Neck and Mamaroneck in the Court of Appeals. A Village President, three Trustees, and a Treasurer will be elected.

—The following have been elected managers of the Mount Vernon University Extension Centre: Edward Gay, Joseph S. Wood, C. E. Nichols, J. M. Grimes, D. O. Preston, E. H. Kingsland, J. B. Luttbeg, E. L. Tilton, Mrs. L. E. Schneider, Miss Gill, Dr. W. M. Halsey, the Rev. F. L. Masseck, and Alvah P. French.

—The Sing Sing Free Schools closed yesterday for a week's vacation, during which time the schoolhouses will be cleaned and the teachers and pupils given a rest from the routine of their every-day work.

—In the bowling match between White Plains and Port Chester, rolled Thursday night, at Port Chester, the White Plains team won. This makes the latter a winner by 214 pins in the four games played.

—Allen Purdy, over eighty years old, died yesterday morning at his home, in Willet Avenue, Port Chester. He had been ill a long time, and four weeks ago attempted to end his life by severing an artery.

—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison, yesterday sent invitations to those who are to be the witnesses at the execution of Carl Feigenbaum next Monday at 11 o'clock.

—William Scott Leggat, thirty-seven years old, son of Andrew F. Leggat of New-York City, died yesterday morning at his home, 209 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon.

—The thirty-sixth jury term of the City Court of Mount Vernon will convene May 4.

New-Rochelle.

—The Violin Circle will give its sixth concert on May 14 at the gymnasium. The Violin Circle has increased its number of musicians since the last concert and has been very thoroughly drilled. Prominent soloists will be present.

—Major Leo Bergholz, who has been nominated United States Consul to Erzeroum, Armenia, by President Cleveland, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bergholz, of Lathers Hill, who have been residents of New-Rochelle many years.

—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Westchester will be held Wednesday and Thursday at the First Presbyterian Church.

—Miss Grace B. Winans of Kiskaton, N. Y., and Cyrus D. White of the New-Rochelle Post Office were married Thursday at the bride's home.

—The New-Rochelle Wheelmen will take part in the parade at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, on May 9.

—Relief Engine Company will have a "wash" on Tuesday evening.

Jersey City.

—Francisco Bettelli was struck by a trolley car of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Rutherford line about three months ago, and so severely injured that his hearing was destroyed. He brought suit for $5,000, and a jury yesterday awarded him $1,000.

—Charles Seaman, forty-five years old, of 216 Sixth Street, employed as a Car Inspector by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was struck by a freight train in the freight yard at the foot of Fifth Street yesterday, and seriously injured.

—Mary N. Norton, a sixty-day prisoner over at the county jail, was yesterday detailed to scrub a floor in the Court House. When she had finished her task she walked out of the Court House and has not been seen since.

—The anniversary parade of the Sunday schools will take place June 4. J. V. Forster will act

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AN ANSWER TO MR. GRAVES

SECRETARY CARLISLE FILES HIS AFFIDAVIT ON THE BOND CASE.

Mr. Graves Gave No Address Except New-York in Bidding for the Bonds—Has Misrepresented Facts in His Complaint—Received Notice of the Acceptance of His Bid Four Days Before He Was Required to Make Payment.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—In the suit brought by William Graves in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he claims that he was, through the unlawful and hostile action of the Treasury Department officials, prevented from securing $4,500,000 of the recent issue of 4 per cent. bonds, Mr. Carlisle to-day filed an affidavit showing his side of the case. The affidavit charges Graves with withholding from the court a full recital of the facts, and with attempting to create wrong impressions by false recitals and by garbling correspondence.

The main ground of Graves's complaint was that he did not promptly receive notice of the acceptance of his bid, because it was simply directed to him at New-York, and that by reason of this and the refusal of the Secretary to extend the time for depositing the first installment of gold he was wrongfully deprived of the benefits of his contract.

Mr. Carlisle states that Graves's bid gave no address other than "New-York, N. Y."; that while in the body of the bid he named two places for delivery of bonds he gave no special address; that the acceptance was mailed in Washington on Feb. 9 with the address given at the head of his proposal, and that this was received at the New-York Post Office on Feb. 10; that publications were made in the New-York papers and papers generally throughout the country on Feb. 9 showing the successful bidders; that Mr. Graves knew on Feb. 10 that he was a successful bidder, and sent a telegram to the department on that day showing this fact; that a duplicate of the notice of acceptance was sent as soon as he wired his special address and was received by him Feb. 11, which was four days before he was required to make any payment; that on Feb. 13 Mr. Graves made an application for an extension of time on the ground that the first notice was misdirected, causing a loss of two days, but stated distinctly in such application that notwithstanding the delay he was prepared to make his deposit on Feb. 15.

Mr. Carlisle's affidavit further recites that Graves after he failed to get an extension of the time for payment, or to get the bonds sent to New-York before payment, made a second bid on Feb. 15 of 113½ for all bonds that the Secretary might consider in default on that date, including those awarded him on his first bid. No reference to this new bid is made in his petition. It is further charged that Graves files as an exhibit to his petition what purports to be a copy of a letter written by him Feb. 15 to the Secretary, but which contains statements which were not in the original letter and omits statements which were.

The letter exhibited with the petition and what purports to be the original letter are printed side by side. The copy of the original letter given in the affidavit contains the following:

I inclose to Mr. Nailor the sealed letter from you that you may see it. Because of this delay, caused by a clerical error, I could not get my gold from the Bank of California, to whom I referred you, until I received the letter of acceptance from you; then bonds went down and I could not collateral them at the price, and I was on the market as a borrower.

Do not allow me to lose my good name because of my failure to meet conditions over which I had no control, viz.: the drop in values after your notice came to hand, but on the other hand give me what you are in a position to do, in justice, allow and believe me.

Neither of these passages appears in the letter as it appears in Exhibit J of the petition. In regard to these statements, the affidavit says:

It appears from his genuine letter that he could not get the gold in the Bank of California until he produced a letter of acceptance from the affiant; at the time he received the letter the bonds had gone down so that he could not use them as collateral at the price he had bid; that he was on the market as a borrower, and that what prevented him from complying with his bid was "the drop in value after your (my) notice came to hand."

The affidavit states that on the 17th of February Graves was insisting on his second bid, having abandoned his first bid, and that the facts in regard to his second bid were suppressed in his petition. The affidavit denies the statements in the petition that Graves made a tender at the New-York Sub-Treasury on account of his allotment, and says that never at any time was any tender made by or for him.

All of the charges in the petition that Graves was treated in any wise differently from other bidders are denied, as is the statement that bonds were sent to the Sub-Treasury at New-York for other persons before their deposits were made. The affidavit closes as follows:

The statement in Paragraph 22, that the Secretary of the Treasury could not impose reasonable conditions for the forfeiture of bids on account of non-compliance with them within a stipulated time, ignores the whole purpose for which the loan was undertaken. It was necessary that the loan should be successfully carried through. This could not be done unless a time was fixed for payment, with a condition that the rights of accepted bidders should be forfeited by non-compliance.

It was necessary that the loan should be carried through in such a way as to prevent gold already in the Treasury from being drawn out of it. It was desirable that the loan should be as widely distributed as possible, and among bona-fide bidders.

None of these ends could have been accomplished if irresponsible persons could have bid, with no limitations as to time, thus being enabled to keep the Government from realizing on the loan, except at their pleasure, and turning the whole scheme into a mere speculation.

The statement in Paragraph 24, that there are still in the Treasury Department, of the said issue of bonds undelivered and undisposed of an amount of bonds exceeding $5,000,000, is untrue. All the bonds of said $100,000,000 issue have been sold to bona-fide purchasers, in accordance with the terms of the circular, offering the bonds to the public and the bids made thereunder. Some bonds have not been delivered to the purchasers, but all of them were disposed of before this petition was filed, and became the property of bona-fide purchasers, who have the right to demand their delivery upon completing payment, in accordance with the terms of sale.

Treasury officials consider that Secretary Carlisle's answer to Mr. Graves's complaint practically settles the case, and shows that Mr. Graves has no grounds for his suit.

Bought Gold for Shipment.

Announcement that Muller, Schall & Co. would ship $350,000 in gold to France today excited inquiry down town yesterday regarding the source of the gold. Since exchange rates are much too low to warrant gold withdrawals from the Treasury for export, it was thought that this firm might have been authorized to engage in special shipments by paying a premium for gold. The firm cleared up the matter late in the day by saying that it had bought the gold outright on its arrival from Cuba and would ship it as received instead of turning it into the Assay Office in exchange for bars. Gold receipts on bond account at the Sub-Treasury yesterday reached $384,919. They were offset by withdrawals of $220,000 for redeposit and of $200,000 for Canada.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET VIADUCT.

Dock and Park Commissioners Clash at the Public Hearing on the Bill.

The bill providing for the Ninety-sixth Street viaduct in Riverside Park was given a public hearing yesterday by Mayor Strong.

Dock Commissioner Einstein opposed the bill, because it does not give the Dock Board control over Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, and Ninety-seventh Streets, which lead to an important dock, that at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. He said he did not know just how the bill would affect his department, because he had not acquainted himself with the engineer's plans as to the changes proposed in the streets.

Mr. McMillan told Mr. Einstein that he should study these things before he made any objections.

A long wrangle followed, and Mr. Einstein declared that if the bill became a law the Dock Board would not build any dumps for the Street Cleaning Department unless it was "given charge of the street under the viaduct."

Capt. Gibson, Col. Waring's lieutenant, also protested against the bill.

Mr. McMillan declared that after the viaduct is built the Dock Department could have the street beneath it.

"Perhaps you will build the docks, too," said Mr. Einstein.

"If it were our business, I think we could," retorted McMillan.

"Yes, and quicker and better than the other fellows," said the Mayor, looking at Mr. Einstein.

Mr. Einstein kept repeating his objections over and over, until the Park Commissioner said: "Well, I've done."

McMillan returned later to suggest that after the viaduct is finished the street should go to any department that wanted it. He would favor any legislation looking to that end, he said.

The bill provides that the viaduct shall run from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-seventh Street, on Riverside Drive, bridging over the great declivity at Ninety-sixth Street. Beginning at a point 100 feet west of West End Avenue and to either side of the street, shall be erected two carriageways, each 30 feet wide, and connecting with the viaduct at Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive. Thus there will be 40 feet of roadway between the two carriageways for trucking to the docks. The viaduct is to cost $250,000.

Mayor Strong said he would take the bill under advisement.

THEY THINK HE WAS MURDERED.

The Body of Butcher Michael Pomerantz Found at Woodbury, N. J.

WOODBURY, N. J., April 24.—The body of Michael Pomerantz, the Philadelphia butcher, who disappeared from his home on March 16, was found at the mouth of Woodbury Creek yesterday afternoon. A large sum of money that the man was known to have carried was not found on his person, and, though the body was too badly decomposed to reveal any marks of violence, the wife and brothers of Pomerantz unhesitatingly declare that he was murdered and robbed.

When the Coroner searched the man's clothing he found a gold watch and chain, a checkbook, and some papers. An autopsy was held, but owing to decomposition, the result was not entirely satisfactory.

A reward of $1,000 was offered for information of Pomerantz's whereabouts soon after his disappearance. Shortly after this offer was made, an unknown man called on the missing man's wife and offered to tell her where her husband's body was for $1,000. She asked him to return in half an hour. Mrs. Pomerantz, as soon as the stranger left the store, called a policeman, and the officer waited all the afternoon for the return of the man. He never returned, however, and it is supposed that he watched her and saw the policeman waiting to arrest him. The authorities are now looking for the mysterious stranger.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Sales of wool in the last week in the leading markets of the country, as reported by The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, reached 3,180,100 pounds of domestic and 1,470,000 pounds of foreign, a gross total of 4,650,100 pounds, as compared with 1,451,300 pounds of domestic and 1,682,400 pounds of foreign, a total of 3,133,700 pounds for the previous week. Prices continue low and the demand light.

JOINT TRAFFIC POOLING

ARGUMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT CLOSED.

Ex-Minister Phelps of Counsel for the Railroads Denies that the Circuit Court Has Jurisdiction—District Attorney Macfarlane Contends to the Contrary, and Explains the Character of a Railroad Pool—Briefs to be Filed.

The Hon. E. J. Phelps, of counsel for the Joint Traffic Association, concluded his argument yesterday against the motion made by United States District Attorney Macfarlane for an injunction to restrain the operation of the new railroad agreement. The hearing was before Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court.

The failure of a railroad company, Mr. Phelps urged, always brings widespread disaster to families and individuals who hold shares, bonds, &c. Employes are thrown out of employment and other hardships are felt by the multitude. To avoid failure, the railroad companies must have a financial income sufficient to keep them afloat. The rolling stock, roadbed, and equipment must be maintained, or danger and accidents will be encountered. There can be no doubt that the general public cannot afford to have any of the railroads starved to death. The companies should not be prevented from forming an association to protect their own interests.

Lawyer Phelps cited United States Supreme Court decisions in the Whisky Trust cases to show that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction in the matter now before the latter tribunal. He concluded his argument at 11:30 o'clock.

Counsel for the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna and Western companies submitted briefs.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane then addressed the Court. He attacked several of the arguments which had been made by counsel for the railroads. He said that the contention of Mr. Phelps and Mr. Carter that the United States District Court had no jurisdiction was not well founded. He also disputed their allegation that there was no cause for an application on his part for an injunction against the Joint Traffic Association. The law, he said, made it obligatory on his part that he institute the action against the railroads. There was no choice left him in the matter. He must do his duty.

The District Attorney declared that any attempt to restrict competition among the railroad companies by the formation of a joint traffic association or an agreement to pool business was an odious violation of both the letter and the spirit of the law. He admitted that just and reasonable rates should be maintained, but the rights of the public at large must not be lost sight of in any event. He believed that Mr. Phelps, of counsel for the railroads, had been misinformed as to what constituted a pool. The pooling system was instituted many years ago, Mr. Albert Fink, Commissioner for the trunk lines, once under oath said that it implied a contract between carriers for the combining of business. The statute uses the word "pool." The railroad managers never adopted the term "pool" because it was distasteful. The railroad managers liked the word "agreement" much better, as it looked better in the eyes of the public. The term "pool" smacked of gambling. The Inter-State Commerce Commission had repeatedly declared against the combination of the railroad companies.

The issue before the court, the District Attorney observed, was plain and simple. Mr. Macfarlane completed his argument at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He announced that he would submit his additional brief as speedily as possible.

Mr. Phelps and Mr. Carter of counsel for the railroad companies, said they could have their additional briefs ready very soon after they had received copies of Mr. Macfarlane's briefs. The case is now before the court. The Judge said that he hoped the briefs would be in within a reasonable time. Mr. Macfarlane said: "I will have mine ready next Friday."

It is probable that the court will render a decision before the Summer vacation.

Bank Wreckers Probably Indicted.

UTICA, N. Y., April 24.—The extraordinary United States Grand Jury, convened last Tuesday by order of the United States Attorney General to consider the cases of D. C. Robinson and John J. Bush, the alleged wreckers of the Elmira National Bank, has been discharged by Judge Coxe this afternoon. It is believed that both men are indicted. The Grand Jury's report was sent to Clerk Germaine, Buffalo, where warrants for the arrest of the indicted man or men will be issued. The Elmira Bank failed May 24, 1893, and this is the third Grand Jury that has been called upon to consider the case. Had this third Grand Jury not found indictments, the cases would have been outlawed before the May Grand Jury.

Proposed Push Cart Ordinance.

The Market Committee of the Board of Aldermen decided yesterday to draw up a new ordinance regarding the pushcart business. The proposed ordinance provides that no applicant can have more than one license; that the applicant must have been a resident of the State a year, instead of six months; that no cart can be left on the same block more than thirty minutes; that carts must be moved at once if storekeepers object to their presence in front of their business places, and that all carts must keep off the shady side of the street.

THE MONEY-HALL FRACAS.

Little Probability that the Navy Staff Will Secure Desired Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Persons who were yesterday reticent about some of the phases of the row in the room of the Committee on Naval Affairs were more communicative to-day, and some particulars were heard which ought to be stated.

The controversy between Mr. Hall and Mr. Money was short, and the violent conflict between them was a surprise to the other inmates of the room. All those who heard the conversation preceding the flinging of inkstands and sponge cups agree that Mr. Hall had not resented anything said by Mr. Money until the latter, in characterizing a statement made by Mr. Hall, applied to him several epithets so provoking and vulgar that it would have been hard for even the best-controlled person to bear them philosophically. Mr. Hall manifested his resentment by flinging an inkstand, and Mr. Money drove back with another and larger one, grazing the head of his adversary and flooding it with ink. The chair which was struck by the stand is deeply indented and broken where the heavy inkwell struck it.

Mr. Hall's second missile was a sponge cup, and this took effect.

There is no doubt that after these objects had been flung by the two men they both got out their pocketknives, and were endeavoring to use them when they were restrained by the other occupants of the room.

This outbreak is an outcome of the long and increasingly bitter struggle between the line and the staff of the navy to secure legislation advocated by them. The line initiated the movement to get rid of what is called "the hump" in the way of promotions, and the staff, discovering that there was not enough consideration given it, projected other legislation intended to meet its wants. But the staff is not united. The medical officers have their plans. The engineers, who have good arguments to support their demands for consideration, have their separate plan, known as the Wilson-Squire bill. The line is not united, for there is a line association and an association of junior line officers. The different controversies keep the department in a constant turmoil of dispute.

Since the rumpus in the Committee of Naval Affairs some concern has been expressed lest something like that disturbance may break out in the service itself. It is considered entirely improbable that, with the present state of feeling in the Naval Affairs Committee, legislation will be secured for any of the officers at this session.

BOND CLERK ANDERSON SUSPENDED

Charged with Bribe Taking to Secure a Man's Liberty.

Bond Clerk David Anderson of the District Attorney's office was yesterday relieved from duty as a result of the charges made in a morning newspaper yesterday that he had received an envelope containing $25 as an inducement for helping one T. A. Keith to get a bail bond for Philip Rhinelander. It was said that Edward Margolies had acted as a go-between to find for Keith some property holder who could furnish the thousand-dollar bond, for which Margolies was to receive 10 per cent.

Beyond announcing the fact that Anderson had been suspended, those at the District Attorney's office were very reticent in the matter. Col. Fellows sent out word that "he had nothing of public interest to communicate," and referred reporters to Chief Clerk Henry W. Unger.

In speaking about the case Mr. Unger would neither deny nor admit that an investigation was to be made. Of the law in the matter he said: "Assuming the whole story as published to be true, no law was violated, except perhaps in the case of Mr. Anderson. There is nothing illegal in one man's receiving money to go on the bond of another.

"I know nothing of the persons in this case except Margolies. He was mixed up in a case of a forfeited bond for a defendant named Nelson about a week or so ago, and at that time I forbade him the office."

Margolies yesterday denied the part of the allegation in which he was accused of being present when Keith offered the money to Bond Clerk Anderson. The rest of the story he admitted was substantially true. He also declared that he proposed to take legal action to recover for libel against his accusers.

TWO TEACUPS FOR THE MAYOR.

Presented by Women—One of the Cups Has Somewhat of a History.

After the hearing on the School bill last Saturday Mayor Strong invited thirteen of the women who were present to take tea in his office. After he had carefully brewed the tea he discovered to his surprise that he had but eleven cups in which to serve it.

The Mayor drank his tea out of a saucer, and one of his guests did likewise. Two beautiful teacups arrived at the Mayor's office on Thursday. One was sent by Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and the other by Mrs. John D. Townsend.

The cup from Mrs. Townsend has a history. It was used by Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont at the Continental ball given in Philadelphia in 1876 in connection with the Centennial Exposition.

The Mayor received a bunch of American Beauty roses yesterday. He did not say who sent them, but it is believed that they came from one of the advocates of the School Reform bill.

The roses were not the only present received yesterday by the Mayor. His confidential clerk, Bion L. Burrows, returned from his wedding trip to Florida and brought the Mayor a skatefish, properly stuffed and varnished. It is a hideous specimen, but the Mayor was much pleased with it and placed it on the mantel under the picture of Lafayette and the gorgeous yellow trousers.

BOUNDARY OF VENEZUELA

DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE COMMISSION YESTERDAY.

A Compilation by Dr. Siejas of Matter Published at Different Times and a Brief Criticising the British Blue Book—A Messenger to be Sent to The Hague to Examine Dutch Manuscripts Relating to Guiana.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission reassembled to-day, after a recess of ten days. The most important business was a decision, previously foreshadowed in these dispatches, to send one or more persons to The Hague to examine the original Dutch manuscripts relating to Guiana. No selection of such agent or agents was made, however. The commission discussed the advisability of sending some one to Madrid to inspect the Spanish records relating to the Venezuelan possessions, but this matter was left in abeyance for the reason that Venezuela has submitted a large number of certified documents copied from the Spanish archives, and it may be that these fully cover the ground mapped out by the commission. The commission will carefully examine these before giving further consideration to the question of sending one of its members or an agent to the Spanish capital.

An additional mass of testimony in behalf of the Venezuelan claim was filed with the commission to-day. One series of documents, entitled "Limetus de Guayana," consisted of a compilation by Dr. Siejas of matter published from time to time, but never before collected in one volume. Mr. Scruggs, the Venezuelan counsel, also filed a brief criticising the British Blue Book. A voluminous amount of testimony from Caracas was likewise presented to the commission.

The brief presented by Mr. Scruggs answers the various contentions of the British Government as given in the published Blue Book, mainly through historical notations, with comments of his own. He mentions the statement of the Blue Book that in 1595 "Dutch" settlements were formed near the mouth of the Orinoco." "But," says Mr. Scruggs, "it was precisely in 1595 that Sir Walter Raleigh made his first voyage to the Island of Trinidad, and thence through Boco de Navois up the Orinico to the mouth of the Caroni. He reported that, after first overcoming the Spanish force at Trinidad, he ascended the great river as stated, where he found 'the Spaniards had previously traversed the whole country'; that they (the Spaniards) had been 'cruel to the Indians'; that he 'made friends of the Indians,' and told them he had come to deliver them from their Spanish conquerors and oppressors. * * * And yet it is gravely asserted in the Blue Book that in 1596 'the Spaniards did not then hold any part of Guayana'; and a carefully selected (I will not say garoled) 'extract' from a letter of Don Roque de Montes, the Spanish Colonial Treasurer at Cumana, is produced to prove this.

"Even this carefully selected extract proves just the contrary. The writer says he had 'instructed Capt. Felipe de Santiago' of the Spanish service to 'ascend the River Orinoco and arrest two Englishmen whom Raleigh had left there,' as spies and informers, and 'to advise the Indian chiefs not to admit or receive any foreigners except Spaniards'; that these instructions were faithfully carried out; that the only surviving Englishman had been arrested, and that the indians were warned against the intrusion of 'any more foreigners.' * * * If the Spaniards were then in actual possession of the lower Orinoco, and in fact of the whole of Western Guayana, how were they able to arrest the only foreigners found there, and to warn the Indians against similar spies and informers in the future?

A second chapter considers the boundary question from the date of the English acquisition of title to British Guiana, and a third chapter takes up the later phases of the case.

Among the amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill considered in the Senate to-day was an item to pay the rent of the offices of the commission to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. When that item was reached Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) expressed his surprise at the necessity of such an item and at the fact that the Controller did not, without further legislation, audit and pass the vouchers for the rent of the offices occupied by the commission. The law appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the commission had been passed, he said, under great popular excitement at the suggestion of the President, and it was then supposed the road would be open to permit the commission to go abroad, collect maps, gain information, and take all the steps necessary to settle that great conflict. But here the First Controller stepped in with a ruling that that momentous commission could not pay its rent.

Mr. Allison admitted that it was a very ridiculous condition of affairs, but yet, he said, it existed and had to be met.

Mr. Gorman added that there was a feeling throughout the country that the emergency out of which that commission had originated had passed, if, indeed, it had ever existed. He was glad that it had dwindled down to a mere matter of office rent.

Trial of the Boy Train Robbers.

ROME, N. Y., April 24.—The trial of Hildreth, the boy train robber, was adjourned to-day over Sunday. Ten jurors have been secured.

WILL TRY TO RAISE THE PEWABIC.

Another Attempt to Recover a Steamer Sunk Thirty Years Ago.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Another attempt is to be made to raise the copper-laden steamer Pewabic, sunk in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, thirty years ago, in 180 feet of water. The attempt is to be made by the American Salvage and Wrecking Company of this city, which has secured the right to use the patent diving bell invented by W. G. Smith.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the company last night in the office of W. H. Starkweather, it was reported that last week a successful test of Mr. Smith's patent had been made in 220 feet of water in Milwaukee Bay. It was stated that there will be no trouble in working in water at a depth of from 200 to 300 feet. It was reported that the company had secured an option from the Chicago underwriters owning the Pewabic, agreeing to allow the company 60 per cent. of the cargo when delivered at the docks at Alpena. The company decided to accept the offer, and will issue an extra list of stock to fit out an expedition, which is to get to work at once.

The Pewabic was sunk in collision with the Meteor thirty years ago. The copper cargo is valued at about $60,000. It has been found impossible for divers to work at so great a depth of water as the Pewabic is in, and some years ago the well-known diver Pelig was killed in an attempt to raise the steamer. The bell is built of steel of one inch in thickness, and is 6 feet in diameter and 8 feet in height. It weighs 13,000 pounds and is made to resist great pressure.

ALL FOLLOWERS OF JACOB WORTH.

Col. Michell Surprised by Appointments Made by Mr. Lyman.

The Republicans of Brooklyn had plenty to talk about yesterday. They had heard of the defeat of the Wurster-Willis faction in its effort to get appointments in Deputy Excise Commissioner Michell's office by Commissioner Lyman of Albany, and the appointment of Platt adherents, who were faithful to the Worth-Buttling faction, as published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. The new appointees are all residents of Brooklyn.

Walter B. Atterbury of the Twenty-third Ward, in speaking of the appointment of W. H. Harrison as Special Agent, said:

"It is the most remarkable appointment I ever heard of. Although I know nearly everybody in the ward, I would not venture to assert that Harrison is a Republican. He has never been active, that I can swear, and nobody up our way has ever heard of him. He is a sort of Van Slooten, I am afraid."

"When I made by recommendations," said Col. Michell, "I endeavored to select men who, while they were Republicans, would not be offensive to anybody, and in that way to keep the office out of politics. It was decided by my superior, however, that harmony could be better brought about by the use of these appointments than without them. I am glad that the responsibility has been taken off my shoulders, and from what I hear of the appointees, I believe they will satisfactorily fill the positions to which they are assigned."

HAD TO DODGE THE ICEBERGS.

The White Star Steamship Britannic Met a Field of Thirty-two.

The White Star steamship Britannic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had an experience with icebergs similar to that of the Atlantic Transport Liner Mobile, told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Wednesday last.

The Britannic fell in with the bergs on the morning of April 21. The first berg was sighted at 8 o'clock and the last was passed at midnight. The field extended from longitude 47 degrees 36 minutes to longitude 51 degrees 27 minutes. During her transit through the field the Britannic had to make frequent changes of course to avoid the glacial masses. Thirty-two bergs were sighted.

The ship had a rough passage. One of her lifeboats was wrecked by a sea which tumbled over the starboard side on April 20. The same wave damaged the telegraph apparatus, used to signal to the engine room from the bridge. None of the passengers received any injury. Among them were W. E. Coleman, R. Eadie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eaton, G. B. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fletcher, and the Misses Fletcher.

A CLUBWOMEN'S HOME.

Project for a Two-Million-Dollar Building on Upper Broadway.

The New-York United Clubs Building Company proposes to erect a fourteen-story building on Broadway, at Thirty-sixth Street, running through to Sixth Avenue. Negotiations for the purchase of the site are now in progress. The cost of the enterprise will be $2,000,000.

There will be a frontage of 106 feet on the east side of Broadway, 160 feet on the north side of Thirty-sixth Street, and 99 feet on the west side of Sixth Avenue. Two towers surmounting the building will rise 300 feet from the ground.

Part of the main floor will be rented for bank, restaurant, and store purposes. There will also be a theatre, clubrooms, a banquet hall, salon, club auditory, and ladies' parlors. The fourth, fifth, and sixth stories are to be given up to apartments for women's clubs. There will also be a gymnasium and a roof garden.

It is proposed that the building, when completed, shall be turned over to a Board of Regents, consisting of 100 of the most prominent women in the city.

COMMUNIST LEADER ILL

JUSTUS H. SCHWAB SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Was Leader of the Red Flags in the Tompkins Square Riot More than Twenty Years Ago—His East-Side Saloon the Meeting Place of Men Discontented with the Existing Social System—Accused of Making a Fortune.

Justus H. Schwab, the noted Communist, whose lager beer saloon in the basement of 50 First Street has been for years the headquarters for the Communists and Anarchists, and all those who were at war with society, is dangerously ill in his rooms in the tenement house over his saloon. Schwab, although a strong, robust man, developed tuberculosis several months ago, and he has been confined to his bed for two months under the constant care of Dr. Hoffman, his friend and associate in Communistic movements. His condition is considered very serious.

Of all the men in this city who have espoused the cause of Communism and Anarchy, none has done so well for himself as Schwab. He sprang into prominence at the Communists' riot in Tompkins Square on Jan. 13, 1874. Up to that time he had been known only to the choice spirits who met in the dingy lager beer saloons on the east side to discuss advanced Socialism and Communism. During the Winter of 1874 there were many strikes throughout the country, accompanied by more or less violence. The Communists and Anarchists who had been brooding in silence in this city up to that time, saw their opportunity for making a demonstration in line with their principles, and they announced a meeting of the discontented masses in Tompkins Square.

Deeming the time unpropitious for such an assemblage, the police authorities refused permission for the meeting. Despite this prohibition the agitators marched to the square, carrying red flags, and attempted to hold the meeting. They were dispersed by the police after a severe fight. Schwab, who appeared with a red sash wound about his waist, was prominent in leading the opposition to the police, and with a number of others, was arrested. This was the opportunity which Schwab sought, and he soon became a hero and leader of the blatant element among the Communists.

Soon after that he opened the lager beer saloon in First Street, which at once became the meeting place of the men over whom Schwab held sway. It was in this dingy, cheerless place that Anarchist and Communist plots which have disturbed the peace of this city have been hatched. And it is in this uninviting place, reeking with stale tobacco smoke and stale beer, that this archcommunist is said to have amassed a fortune estimated at over $50,000. It is asserted by those who are likely to know that Schwab owns two well-paying tenement houses, and that he has a snug sum invested in United States securities, which the Communist so bitterly rails against.

Of late Schwab has been keeping very quiet, and has not sought that prominence which he had previously yearned for and achieved by defying the police and all constituted authority. It was guessed that Schwab, having made his fortune, was anxious to draw out of the public gaze, and did not wish to pass any longer as a suffering Communist and friend of the people. The reports of his wealth alienated those believers in the Commune who had innocently helped to create that wealth by dropping their nickels and dimes into Schwab's money drawer, and who failed to discern any disposition on the part of Schwab to divide with his less fortunate neighbors. The result was that business fell off, and Schwab's saloon was abandoned by the extreme Anarchists for that known as the "Grober Michel," whose proprietor held more advanced views than Schwab.

The members of Schwab's family, his wife and his son, were in charge of the saloon when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called there to inquire after the health of the redoubtable Communist. They were very reticent, and said that they did not propose to give any information to the newspapers.

Dr. Hoffman, Schwab's physician and friend, said that the reports of his patient's wealth were all malicious lies.

"I will not give you any information about Schwab," said the doctor, "because all the newspapers have been doing nothing but telling lies about my friend. He is one of the finest men in the world. He is a man of honor and never told a lie."

"But is it not true that Schwab has amassed a fortune in the beer business?" asked the reporter.

"It is all lies, lies," said the doctor, "I will not tell you anything about my friend, because the papers tell such lies about him."

"The report is that Schwab owns several tenement houses and has money in United States bonds. Is that true?" queried the reporter.

"All lies, all lies!" shouted the doctor. "What! Do you think a man worth $50,000 would keep a place like this, a cave, a hole in the ground? No, that is all false. Anyway, I won't tell you anything about it."

J. S. T Stranahan 88 Years Old.

James S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn's first citizen, who for years worked hard to bring about a Greater New-York, will be eighty-eight years old to-day. He was taken ill Feb. 22, 1896, and it was believed that he could not recover, but his strong constitution helped him, and he was well enough to take several drives through Prospect Park last week.

THE RED NIGHT AT RAGLAN

BEING A TALE OF MASTER ROGER SELBY, ONCE ESQUIRE IN THE SERVICE OF HIS GRACE THE MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

By Anna Robeson Brown.

Author of "Alain of Halfdene."

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PART I.

Those of my Lord Marquis's household who like myself were noble, or at least gentle born, were wont to serve him at his meat, and to remain in attendance until my lord went into his closet. This was at high noon; therefore it chanced oftentimes that Scudamore, Clough, and others among my mates were not risen from their meal until 3 of the clock. In faith, on this July eventide, 1645, 'twas nigher 4 when we saw the tables bare, and set to play at bowls in the lower pleasaunce. The troublousness of the times rumoring his Majesty's defeat, kept us within bonds, and the confinement which it occasioned caused us heaviness of spirit, so that the sport went but tamely. Truth to tell, I was as deep in the dumps as well could be a stout lad of seventeen, and was idly kicking my ball over the clipped turf, when one of the pages came to the wicket, crying that peddlers were at the great gate with news of the war. At the word we were all off, spurning the grass with our heels, nor were we late at the feast, for on near approach we found old Cooke, the gatekeeper, two men-at-arms, and a score of idle grooms holding parley with the chap-men. Scudamore and I stood aside, hearkening to the fellow's tale, which, as we saddened to learn later on, was a very tissue of lying, but which then, as it spoke of victory to the King's forces warmed us to the heart. We of Raglan had been perforce so well kept within wall that we were wearied out, and so gave the tale more credence than at busier moments. Yet even I, although I held the fellow's words in a fair belief, did not spare my doubts, by reason of his villainous appearance and shifty eye, and was no less inclined to credit him for the glibness of his tale. Moreover, I fell to inward laughing at the simplicity of his audience, who stood about with their mouths agape swallowing the tale as it were their small beer, and breaking in with a reverential "Oh!" "Oh!" "Marry now!" as though the peddler were no less than Prince Rupert.

Cooke was such an old shrew that I was not loath to behold him so gulled, and fell to much laughter when the peddler was borne off to revel in the Kitchen tower. Strangers were not readily admitted to Raglan in those days, nor perchance would this one have been had my Lord Charles or my Lord of Worcester himself been stirring to see him pass. But earlier that day dispatches had been brought in haste to the Marquis; he had at dinner shown much preoccupation of countenance, and was even now closely conferring with my Lord Charles and Dr. Bailey, so that 'twas no great wonder he was not about to behold the peddler's triumph.

I was deeper than ever in the dumps, and was returning slothfully to my distasteful pastime, when Moyle, my lord's usher, called to me that I was looked for instantly in the closet. So thither I turned my steps, glad of any occupation, and tapped respectfully upon the panel.

'Twas my lord himself bade me enter, and the instant I closed the door behind me I felt a plucking at my heart that told me that this was no trivial errand; that here lay my chance to make or mar my fortunes, for my lord's voice rang deeper than with its accustomed garrulous pipe of age, his brow was deeply plowed with thought, and when he fixed me with his eye, 'twas with a dreadful, probing gaze, as 'twere to challenge my fidelity, very different from his usual habit of jesting tolerance.

Mine honored master, then gray in years, was a man of girth and great bulk, much enfeebled by his infirmities, so that he rarely stood or walked about, but sat continually in a great chair by the window. Dr. Bailey, his chaplain, sat over against him and made a squint at me to express reassurance, for my lord's sternness of visage had cast me into a hurried self-catechism as to my misdoings.

My lord began without preliminary, hearkening at once to the core of the matter.

"Roger Selby," he said, folding before him one withered hand, "Dr. Bailey here has given me such hopes of you that I have, on his advice, chosen you from those of my household for an especial service."

This preface so gladdened and amazed me that I could make no adequate answer beyond bowing and murmuring my fidelity.

"You are, I know, a hardy and active youth," proceeded my lord, in the same deepened voice. "I have the assurance of Dr. Bailey that you are faithful and brave. That you are discreet I have voucher by your bearing in my household. This is, above all, an opportunity for your discretion and dispatch. If you are content to do my bidding with swiftness and exactitude, asking no questions, seeking to know no more than what is under your nose and keeping a close tongue in your mouth afterward, now is your chance equally to serve me, your King, and your country."

"I thank your lordship," I made reply. "In this matter I shall move as your lordship's hand—will you tell me your lordship's desire?"

"You make no protestations," he said, knitting his brows at me.

"There is no need, my lord. They will but make my weakness apparent should I fail, your lordship, and they honor me but little if I do well."

"Then to work," pursued my lord, in kindlier tones, as one not ill pleased with

The Door Opened upon a Ditch.

my reply. "Hearken to me, lad. This night upon 11 of the clock I receive a visitor of whose coming no soul in Raglan must be cognizant save our three selves. It will be your task to conduct this person to me. You know the hill beyond Raglan village where the thorn hedge grows?"

I signified assent.

"Good." My lord's voice grew sharp and commanding. "Leave Raglan when 10 o'clock has sounded, by the secret passage in the Yellow Tower. Your departure must, of course, be swift, and unchallenged by friend or foe. Bear a lantern with you, but take heed you set it not alight till you are well under the brow of the hill beyond Raglan walls. There wait by the roadside till you are accosted by a mountain cavalier, to whom you shall address the words: 'Whose horse ride you?' If he reply, 'The King's,' 'tis very well; take you the bridle reins and lead him instanter to the door of the passage, where he will dismount. Thence lead him straightway here, to me. You can use a sword?"

"On occasion, yes, my lord," I replied, gaining more assurance, and Dr. Bailey interposed, lauding my swordsmanship with such praise as, minding me of many a bygone trick on the good man, my cheeks reddened to hear.

"Then remember that on this occasion you must use it well," my lord cried out, shaking one gouty hand at me. "Should you be stayed, or questioned—I care not by whom—'tis a turn of your sword, I say! Bear it naked before you, and never let past the thought that you are the safeguard of him you lead."

"I will bear a brace of pistols likewise, an your lordship think it well."

"I do, assuredly, but with this armament, my cockerel, be not reckless, either, but bear yourself with the caution of a man at arms."

I entreated my master to repeat his instructions, which I then felt tolerably sure of, and on this I bowed and left him, containing my excitement, and with as unmoved a face as ever I wore in my life. The one question I longed to put, I choked into my teeth, namely, why he had chosen me, a lad, for so important a mission, when he was surrounded by old and tried servitors. Upon reflection, however, I made a shrewd guess that my lord would rather trust to the enthusiasm and youthful romance of a boy than to the keener sight and calmer brains of one who bore knowledge of his affairs.

'Twas among the softest of July days, and the sweet Summer air breathed on my forehead as I crossed the court. All things looked fair to me; I was touched with pride; my pulse beat with adventure, and my heart with loyalty; in imagining I beheld myself early in advancement, guerdoned with the trust of my superiors. What the service signified to which I was bidden, I hazarded no guess; my lord had forbidden such conjecture. Nevertheless I could not but surmise from the secret

I Thrust Out My Lantern.

manner of this embassy, that it concerned some weighty business of state, some turn of fortune's wheel for King or Parliament, some anchor for the storm-tossed bark of the Stuarts. And my soul glowed at the thought that I, Roger Selby, bore a part in this, and that perchance the roll of history might bear my name among those great.

Plunged into high thoughts, I shunned my mates, and among the fragrant paths of the Pleasaunce wandered musingly until sundown.

Now I was by nature studious, given to spending my hours over Tacitus

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

AN ADVANCING TENDENCY CHECKED BY A BREAK IN SUGAR.

Passage of the Anti-Trust Bill at Albany the Excuse for the Decline in Sugar—The General Market Wonderfully Strong in the Face of the Raid—St. Paul's Satisfactory Earnings — Wet Weather and Chinch Bugs.

FRIDAY—P. M.

London prices came higher this morning, and for a while the foreigners bought stocks here. Later on, however, they became rather heavy sellers, but their offerings were well taken and the market continued firm; though dull. In the afternoon the pool in Sugar allowed the stock to break from 125⅞ to 121⅜, and it closed with only a feeble rally. The decline was of course reflected in the general market, but it was remarkable how well prices held in view of its sharpness.

The excuse given for the break in Sugar was the passage of the Anti-Trust bill at Albany and the progress in the Reichstag of the sugar export bounty measure. The latter, however, will not prove to be disadvantageous to the American refining interest. Tobacco rallied to 73 early in the day, and then broke to 70¼, and closed at 71⅛, a net gain of ¾. The fluctuations were due entirely to manipulation by the pool which has been operating in the stock for several months. The other industrials were not active, but were fairly firm.

The Grangers advanced in the morning, but lost the improvement in the afternoon decline and closed practically unchanged. St. Paul was notably strong on the increase of $90,872 in its gross earnings for the third week of the month. Union Pacific was sold by traders on the assurance that the bill for the refunding of the debts of the Pacific Railways will not be acted on at this session of Congress. Missouri Pacific was fairly active, and, after selling up to 28¾, closed at 28⅜, a net loss of only ⅜. Dispatches concerning the crops were rather pessimistic, owing to a superabundance of rain, which is retarding planting. "Chinch bug" stories were also numerous in the interior, however, was against the short side, and the general firmness of the market under trying circumstances was a matter of general comment.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $95,063,250; balances, $5,347,507; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $664,828.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Imports from Jan. 1	$18,901,899	$2,804,475	$16,255,635	$11,462,020
Exports for same period	16,097,424	42,128,825	14,703,424	15,000,000
Net imports				
Net exports to date				
Net exports to date				

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental exchanges were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were active but firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

B. & O. 5s, 1988.....1 | Ore. Ry. & Nav. 6s, t. r..1
Brook. Elev. 1st.....1½ | Pitts. & West. 1st..1½
C. Gas., & C. 1st..1½ | South C. & G. 1st..2
D., S. S. & At. 5s..2½ | Tex. Pac. 1st 1
Keo. & D. M. 1st..1½ |

DECLINED.

C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.1 | N. P. col. tr. notes.1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s of 1925 advanced ⅛ for the registered and ¼ for the coupons. The sales were $20,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109; $133,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118¾, and $4,000 5s, coupon, at 114. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907		
4s, c., 1907	108¾	100
4s, r., 1925	109¼	110
4s, c., 1925	117⅝	117¾
5s, r., 1904	118¾	118⅞
5s, c., 1904	112½	112¾
Currency 6s, 1897	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $10,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 88½, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 62¾, and $10,000 do, registered, at 62.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	National Union	200
American Ex.	168	New-Amsterdam	190
Broadway	236	New-York	234
Central National	129	New-York County	600
Chatham	300	Ninth National	112
Commerce	202	Pacific	180
Corn Exchange	286	Phenix	109
First National of Staten Island	115	Republic	147
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	167
Hanover	310	Shoe & Leather	155
Irving	137½	Southern Nat.	100
Lincoln National	280	State of New-York	108
Manhattan	207	Third National	105
Market & Fulton	200	Tradesmen's	150
Mechanics'	189	United States Nat.	175
Merchants'	134	West Side	275
Metropolis	415	Western National	110¼

There was a sale of ten shares of National Union at 200.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 80⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53⅜; and Atchison, ¼, to 17. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 93¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 61; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 41¾, 9¼, Northern Pacific preferred at 12½, Chesapeake and Ohio at 18¼, Erie at 15⅜, and New-York Central at 106¾. British consols declined ⅝, to 111½, for money, and 11-16, to 111 9-16, for the account.

LONDON, April 24—5 P. M.—Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 95c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16c for checks.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—At the request of the New-York, Boston and Amsterdam committees formed for the protection of the holders of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company 4 per cent. consolidated bonds, a Reorganization Committee, of which Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, is Chairman, has been formed pursuant to a plan and agreement. Holders of bonds are requested thereby to deposit their holdings with the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, or the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, who act as their agent for this purpose.

—The Northern Pacific Railroad Reorganization Committee announces that holders of over 92½ per cent, in amount of bonds and stock have deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated March 16, 1896, and that said plan and agreement are declared operative. Holders of outstanding securities may still deposit under the terms and agreement, but only on payment of penalties.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	14⅞	15	14⅞	15		14⅞	15	300
American Cotton Oil pf	58¾	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅜	58½	60	820
American Express	115	115	115	115		113	116	2
*American Sugar Refineries	124⅞	125⅛	121⅜	122⅛	— 2⅞	122⅛	122¼	68,400
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	— ¼	103	103¼	385
American Tobacco	95	95	95	95		94	97	118
American Tobacco pf	71¼	73	70¼	71⅛	+ ⅜	71	71⅛	20,300
Ann Arbor pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅜	97	97½	100
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	25½	25½	25½	25½	—1	26	26½	308
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛	16¼	16⅜	3,825
Baltimore & Ohio	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼	25¼	25⅜	939
*Brooklyn R. T.	16⅝	17¼	16⅜	17⅛	+ ¼	17¼	17⅜	200
Buffalo, Roch & Pittsburg	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25		25	25½	765
Canada Southern	17	17	17	17	— ½	16½	20	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	51½	51½	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅝	50⅜	51	400
Chicago Gas	18	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛	17½	17⅞	710
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	69¼	69½	68¾	69		69	69½	2,805
Chicago & Northwestern	83	83⅝	81½	81¾	— ⅛	81¾	81⅞	15,075
Chicago & Northwestern pf	106⅛	106¾	106⅛	106½		106⅛	106⅜	3,500
C., M. & St. Paul	148	148	148	148		147	150	10
C., M. & St. Paul pf	78¾	79	78⅞	78½	+ ¼	78½	78⅝	18,958
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73	73⅝	72¾	72¾	— ¼	72½	72½	112
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35½	35¾	35	35	— ¼	34⅝	35	5,095
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾		30¾	31¼	50
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18	18	18	18	+ ¼	17½	18	100
Consolidated Gas Company	162	162	162	162	— ½	161½	163	100
Delaware & Hudson	128⅜	128⅝	128½	128¾	+ ⅜	128	128½	325
Del., Lack. & Western	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜	160⅝	+ ⅜	160½	161	310
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	20¼	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼	19⅞	20	9,670
Erie	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼		15¼	15⅜	530
Erie 1st pf	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼		40	41	11
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	41½	41⅝	40½	41¼	+1	41	42	500
General Electric	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅜	37¼	37½	1,070
Illinois Steel Company	72½	72½	72½	72½		72½	73	10
Iowa Central pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ½	37½	38	150
Laclede Gas	28⅜	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛	28¾	29	1,000
Lake Erie & Western	19½	20	19½	19½		19½	19¾	500
Lake Erie & Western pf	73¾	73¾	72½	72½	— ½	72½	73	470
Lake Shore	150¾	150¾	150	150		149½	150½	641
Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52½	+ ⅛	52⅜	52½	430
Manhattan Con	109⅜	109½	108⅝	109½		109	109¾	650
*Metropolitan Traction	105	105	105	105	—1	105	105¼	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20	20	20	20		19¾	20½	25
Minnesota Iron	70¾	70¾	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛	70	70⅜	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼	12⅜	13	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛	28⅝	29	546
Missouri Pacific	29	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜	28⅜	29	8,780
*National Cordage Company	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝	— ⅛	27⅝	28	500
*National Lead Company pf	91¾	91¾	91⅛	91⅛		91¼	91½	138
National Starch 1st pf	55	55	55	55	+3	50	52	175
New-York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98	98		98¼	98⅝	91
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛	14	14⅜	320
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜	33⅜	34½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9		8½	9	100
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	25½	25½	25	25		24½	25	100
Norfolk & Western	½	½	½	½		½	⅝	100
Norfolk & Western pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	4⅝	4⅞	259
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		5⅜	5⅝	600
Northern Pacific tr. r	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜	1⅝	1,310
Northern Pacific pf. t. r	12⅜	13⅛	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜	12⅜	12¾	5,088
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½		15	15⅜	50
O. S. L. & U. N. 1st in. paid	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼				72
Pacific Mail	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛		27⅞	28	100
Phila. & Reading 1st in. paid	12½	13⅜	12½	12¾	+ ⅜	12⅝	12¾	14,900
Pullman Palace Car Company	162½	163	162½	163		163	165	354
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	4½	4½		4¼	5¼	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	11	11		11	12½	40
St. Paul & Omaha	43	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ⅛	43	43¼	1,400
Southern Pacific	20	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛	20	20½	400
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝			9⅞	400
Southern Railway pf	31⅞	32	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛	31⅜	31⅝	2,900
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝	30½	31	2,100
Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	8⅝	8¾	450
Union Pacific t. r	9¼	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼	8⅞	8⅞	6,650
U. S. Cordage t. r	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾		5½	5⅞	1,035
U. S. Cordage pf. t. r	11	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛	11	11	300
U. S. Cordage gtd. t. r	21½	22	21½	22	+1¼	21¼	21½	300
United States Express	48	48	48	48	+4	45	50	100
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9	9		8⅞	9¼	900
*United States Leather pf	63¾	63⅞	62½	62⅝	— ⅜	62⅝	62⅞	7,635
United States Rubber	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅜	26½	27	115
Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛	7¼	7⅝	400
Wabash pf	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛		18⅞	19⅛	1,515
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100		99	101	5
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	87¼	86¼	86½	— ⅛	86½	86⅝	2,700
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11¼	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜	10⅝	10⅞	4,175
Total sales								233,702

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	5,000	110½			
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	71¼			
Atch, Col & Pac, 1st	2,000	86			
	3,000	87			
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co certfs, 1st inst paid	10,000	26¾			
	5,000	26¾			
	15,000	26¾			
	10,000	26⅞			
Atch, Ton & S F gen 4s	2,000	80⅝			
	500	80⅝			
	2,000	80⅝			
	1,000	80¼			
	16,000	80¼			
	1,500	80⅜			
	5,000	80⅜			
	8,000	80⅜			
	13,000	80¼			
Adjustment 4s	19,000	46			
	5,900	46¼			
	6,000	46			
	2,500	46			
	2,000	46⅛			
	500	46			
	58,000	46			
	5,000	45⅞			
	10,000	45⅝			
	15,000	45⅞			
	16,000	46			
Austin & N W 1st	7,000	87			
B & O con 5s, 1988	5,000	97			
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	7,000	115			
Brooklyn Elev 1st	2,000	95½			
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	100½			
	20,000	100⅝			
Bur, C Rap & N 1st col tr 5s	1,000	102¼			
	1,000	102⅜			
Cent of N J 5s	2,000	118½			
Cent N J ist conv, 1902	10,000	118½			
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	15,000	75¾			
	4,000	75⅜			
	6,000	75¾			
Ches & Ohio con 5s	10,000	110¼			
Chi, Ind & C con 7s	10,000	92½			
Chi, G L & C Co 1st	10,000	92½			
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, t r	10,000	48			
Chi & N W, S F, deb 5s, 1933	5,000	111½			
Chi & N W 30-Year deb 5s	10,000	108			
Chi & N W, S F 5s	1,000	108¾			
Chi & N W ext 4s	5,000	102¾			
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	5,000	103⅜			
	10,000	103⅝			
C, St P, M & O, cons 1,000s3		126½			
C, C & I G M	3,000	125½			
Col Coal & Iron 6s	2,000	100			
Col, H V & Tol 5s	2,000	84¾			
	5,000	84½			
Den & R G 4s	5,000	90⅝			
	7,000	90½			
Detroit Gas Co 5s	5,000	77½			
	3,000	77⅝			
	7,000	77¾			
Dul, S Shore & A 5s	1,000	97			
	8,000	97½			
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s	2,000	109½			
	3,000	109¼			
Erie 1st con gold 7s	25,000	140			
	3,000s15f	138½			
Erie gen lien 3-4s	1,000	66½			
Erie 2d, prior bonds	6,000	94½			
Ft Worth & R G 1st	1,000	54			
Illinois Cent, Springfield Div, coup	1,000	104			
Int & Gt N 1st	13,000	118			
	5,000	118½			
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	1,000	97¼			
	2,000	97			
Kan City & Pac 1st	25,000	68½			
Kan Pac 6s, 1895	5,000	110			
Kansas Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	1,000	97			
Kansas Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	1,000	76			
	14,000	75½			
	1,000	76			
	57,000	76¾			
Keokuk & D M 1st	1,000	103			
Knox & Ohio 1st	2,000	114			
Laclede Gas L 1st 5s	11,000	95			
L Erie & West 1st 5s	1,000	117			
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	1,000s3	112¾			
Louis, E & St L con 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs	5,000	85			
Louis & Nash cons	4,000	104⅞			
Louis. N A & Chi G M	5,000	74⅜			
Mexican Int 1st 4s	5,000	75¼			
	5,000	75⅞			
Mill & Nor 1st, 1913, consolidated	5,000	118½			
	5,000	118¼			
Mill & Nor 1st, 1910, Main Line	3,000	110½			
	1,000	117			
Mil & St Paul, South Minn Div	1,000s5f	117			
Mo, Kan & East 1st	6,000	91			
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	5,000	94½			
	2,000	94			
	1,000	94¼			
Total sales					
Mo. Kan & Tex 2d	5,000	59¾			
	10,000	59⅞			
	5,000	59½			
	9,000	59⅝			
N Y, S & W Term 1st	1,000	104½			
Norfolk & West, Maryland & Wash Div	10,000	67¼			
	4,000	67⅜			
Nor & West equip 5s	1,000	82			
North Ohio 1st	1,000	102¼			
North Pacific 1st	1,000	117¼			
	8,000	117⅛			
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented	8,000	44			
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	2,000	96			
	3,000	96½			
	15,000	97			
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	93½			
	1,000	93⅜			
	1,000	93⅞			
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	11,000	90			
	5,000	90½			
	7,000	91			
Tex & Pac 2d inc	5,000	23¾			
	5,000	24			
	10,000	23¾			
	15,000	23⅞			
Tol, St L & K C 1st, t r	1,000	74			
Ulster & Del 1st 5s	1,000	103			
Union Elev 1st 6s	1,000	96½			
	1,000	96¾			
Union Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	2,000	97⅝			
Union Pac 6s, 1897	10,000	106⅜			
	1,000	106			
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000	106			
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	1,000	99			
Union Pac 6s, 1899	1,000	106¼			
Union Pac Ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs	14,600	93			
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	12,000	39⅝			
	5,000	39⅞			
	10,000	39¾			
Pitts & West 1st	9,000	74			
	2,000	74½			
	6,000	75			
Rich & Dan deb 5s, stamped	3,000	100			
Rio Grande West 1st	5,000	75⅞			
Roch & Pitts cons	1,000c	118			
Jo & Grand Isl 1st, r	3,000	49½			
L & Iron Mountain, Cairo, Ark & T, 1st	2,000	101			
L & S F G M 5s	1,000	98			
L Southwestern 1st	1,000	75			
	5,000	74¾			
Paul, M & M, 1st	1,000	106½			
Seattle, L S & E 1st, Trust Co certfs, assessment paid

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
10 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company
4 o/o Consolidated Bonds.

At the request of the New-York, Boston, and Amsterdam (Holland) Committees, formed for the protection of the above-named bonds, this committee has agreed to act as a Reorganization Committee, pursuant to a Plan and Agreement, dated April 21, 1896, copies of which may be obtained from any of the undersigned, the Secretary, or the depositaries.

Holders of Bonds should forthwith deposit them at either **The Mercantile Trust Company,** 120 Broadway, New-York City, or at its agency for this purpose, **American Loan & Trust Company,** 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Holders of 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds paying the assessment of 10 per cent. will receive for each Consolidated Bond of $1,000 $140 IN FIRST PREF. STOCK, $1,000 IN SECOND PREF. STOCK, $1,800 IN COMMON STOCK, and will have the right to subscribe to securities as set forth in the plan.

The **first instalment** of the assessment, 5 per cent., on the Consolidated Bonds, must be paid **at the time of deposit;** the **second instalment,** 5 per cent., **July 15th, 1896.** The right to subscribe to the securities offered for subscription to depositing Bondholders must be availed of at the time of deposit of the Consolidated Bonds.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for money paid on account of such subscriptions.

JUNE 1ST IS THE DATE SET FOR FINAL DEPOSIT UNDER THE PLAN; THEREAFTER BONDS, IF TAKEN AT ALL, WILL ONLY BE RECEIVED UPON TERMS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

THE INTERESTS THAT HAVE ALREADY ASSENTED TO THE PLAN COMPRISE MORE THAN 75 PER CENT. OF THE BONDS. THE PLAN THEREFORE WILL ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BECOME OPERATIVE.

Holders of Certificates of the Holland Committee should present the same at the office of that Committee for stamping.

NEW-YORK, April 21st, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SIEGMUND ALSBERG,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
B. P. CHENEY,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
CHARLES S. GLEED.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) to consider what disposition shall be made of the railway and property purchased by the Committee at the sale held January 27, 1896, and any offers for the purchase of such property which may be submitted at that meeting; (2) to consider whether any new plan of reorganization should be adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting; and (4) to act upon any other matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated New-York, April 9th, 1896.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, }
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, } Committee.
FRANCIS SMITH, }

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
FOR
OREGON SHORT LINE
6 PER CENT. BONDS,

Holders of the above-described certificates will receive payment of coupon due Aug. 1, 1895, with interest thereon to April 23, 1896, (in all $31.32 a coupon,) on presentation of their certificates at the Central Trust Co., N. Y., or the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

R. C. MARTIN,
Chairman, Bondholders' Committee.

N. Y., April 23, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 225 (two hundred and twenty-five) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows:

81	9590	12108	14275	16431	18086
88	9652	12137	14392	16440	18087
91	9801	12165	14393	16548	18106
141	9844	12343	14409	16586	18113
161	9911	12384	14507	16597	18160
176	9935	12422	14602	16714	18245
7729	10015	12486	14631	16730	18299
7764	10021	12614	14638	16746	18425
7844	10050	12636	14649	16747	18441
7862	10064	12654	14688	16755	18462
7912	10085	12712	14693	16773	18517
7926	10098	12750	14912	16782	18620
7989	10104	12815	15055	16850	18621
8004	10125	12822	15116	17065	18672
8113	10195	12961	15163	17116	18673
8180	10394	12984	15205	17150	18677
8240	10457	13091	15210	17211	18804
8309	10534	13130	15216	17240	18873
8310	10660	13153	15237	17268	18927
8318	10724	13158	15257	17271	18938
8322	10735	13179	15426	17337	19283
8433	10743	13185	15443	17411	19316
8444	10783	13270	15461	17463	19333
8524	10801	13290	15464	17511	19360
8571	10842	13437	15513	17575	19365
8705	10940	13464	15516	17604	19369
8826	11162	13495	15718	17627	19426
8925	11235	13563	15748	17641	19485
9014	11355	13595	15756	17672	19502
9063	11373	13618	15819	17698	19567
9076	11394	13629	16081	17783	19592
9098	11647	13659	16138	17870	19650
9153	11666	13760	16169	17933	19658
9158	11700	13871	16228	17953	19712
9184	11744	13908	16236	18041	19771
9193	11858	14080	16394	18044	19804
9424	11918	14166	16415	18062	19907
9562	12077	14250			

have this day, Monday, March 23, 1896, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1896, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, in the city of New-York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
By A. M. QUARRIER, 2d Vice President.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March, 1896.

FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, April 24, 1896.

Holders of over 92 1-2 o/o in amount of
Northern Pacific R. R. Company's
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds,

having deposited the same under the Plan and Agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, said Plan and Agreement are hereby declared operative.

Holders of outstanding securities of the above-described issues may still deposit same under the terms of said Plan and Agreement, but only on payment of the following penalties:

On Bonds, Dividend Certificates, Notes and Equipment Stock.... 2%
On Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Preferred Stock..... ½%
On Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Common Stock..... ¼%

The right is reserved to terminate this privilege of deposit at any time and without notice.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as approving the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices on or before **Thursday, May 7th, 1896,** in order that we may stamp their approval thereon.

The Managers hereby give further notice that they will exclude absolutely from the Plan and Agreement any and all bonds represented by any such unstamped certificate, unless, on or before said date, such certificate shall be so presented and stamped.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, and its branches in London, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, and Munich.

NORTHERN PACIFIC New Securities.
Prior Lien Fours,
General Threes,
Preferred Stock,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. R. PICK & CO.,
29 Broad St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 22, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, 1896.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three (3) Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 4, 1896, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will close April 22, 1896, and reopen May 5, 1896.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close 25th inst. at noon and reopen May 7.

R. R. MOORE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
44TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane Street,
New-York, March 23, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after April 15 to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened May 2d, at 10 A. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co., of N. Y. Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1896, and will reopen May 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 18, 1896.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO.,
April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 5th Av.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, April 21, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.

A dividend will be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe. Specifications and specimens and a form of proposal will be furnished upon application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded will be subject to the appropriations therefor made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Bonds with approved sureties for the faithful performance and execution of the work called for by contract will be required. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids received and to accept bids for the production of the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette separate from all other work, or any bid may be accepted entire. All proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, sealed, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Photolithographic Work, Patent Office." The proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, photographic and other miscellaneous supplies, and for stationery for the Department of the Interior, its several bureaus and offices, and the Civil Service Commission. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, provisions, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, &c., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year above indicated. Also for such fuel, lumber, hardware, drugs, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, and other supplies as may be required by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Howard University, respectively, during the same period. At the same time and place proposals will also be received for the washing of towels for the department, its bureaus, and the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1897, as well as for the purchase during that period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. All bids except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, schedules of items, specifications, and instructions will be furnished to bidders on application to the Chief Clerk of the department; requests for blanks should specifically designate the class or classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All the proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—General Land Office, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, May 7, 1896, for photolithographing and printing 15,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the United States, and 20,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the land States and Territories prepared in the General Land Office, year ending June 30, 1897. Specifications as to the character of the work, size of maps, quality of paper, may be procured at this office, where specimens will be exhibited to bidders, who must satisfy themselves as to all requirements. At the same time and place proposals will also be opened for photolithographing and printing such copies of township plats and other official plats constituting part of the official records of the office as shall be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid. Details and samples of the work to be done will be exhibited to bidders on application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Bonds with approved sureties for faithful performance of the work will be required. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be made in duplicate and addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for United States Maps," or, "Proposals for reproducing Township Plats," as the case may be. All proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. S. W. LAMOREUX, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until 2 P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its several branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the following supplies: Stationery, duplicating supplies, printers' material, and seed pockets; laboratory supplies, lumber, and packing boxes, fuel, painters' material, plumbers' material, ice, forage, car seals, card tags, and hog rings; brooms, brushes, etc.; flowerpots, cleaning carpets and washing towels; telegraph and hardware supplies, flags, instrument supplies, maps, map frames, and purchase of waste paper. Full information, with schedules and blanks, can be obtained upon application to the department, or the Weather Bureau. Persons applying should specify the class of articles upon which they desire to submit bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—War Department, Supply Division, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing stationery and miscellaneous supplies (consisting of brooms, brushes, soaps, towels, &c.,) for the War Department and its bureaus and offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Blank forms of proposals showing items and estimated quantities of stationery and miscellaneous supplies required will be furnished on application. Prop sals must be on blank forms furnished by the department, and securely inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed on outside of envelopes, "Proposals for Stationery," and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies," respectively, and addressed to R. J. WHITTON, Chief of Supply Division.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, MATERIAL, &c., office of the Engineer Printer, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., May 7, 1896, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing, and electric supplies, lumber, &c., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing material for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the stationery, fuel, ice, and material required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office. TH. E. BENEDICT, Public Printer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVIDS ISLand, N. Y. H., April 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Eastern time, May 4, 1896, and then opened, for constructing an Ordnance Storehouse and a Guard House. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction" and addressed to Capt. J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CITY GOLD BONDS. INTEREST 3½ PER CENT.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,039,502.84 GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

Interest three and one-half per cent. per annum. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$925,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for repaving streets and avenues, for construction of extension to Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for construction of Harlem River driveway—the principal payable November 1, 1916.

283,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning and for completion of Riverside Park and Drive—the principal payable November 1, 1912.

300,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.

175,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1912.

400,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

100,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Police Department Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1916.

1,000,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.

50,000 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.

806,502.84 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 21, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Patents until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for producing copies of drawings of the weekly issues of patents and of trade-mark certificates, for producing copies of drawings on a reduced scale for the library edition of patents, for producing copies of exhausted patents, for producing copies of drawings of pending applications, of foreign patents and publications, reproducing by silver print photographs, photographs of designs, and for producing the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette by the photolithographic or similar process, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1897. All of said work will be contracted for and performed under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, under such limitations and conditions as the Joint Committee on Printing may from time to time prescribe. Specifications and specimens and a form of proposal will be furnished upon application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded will be subject to the appropriations therefor made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Bonds with approved sureties for the faithful performance and execution of the work called for by contract will be required. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids received and to accept bids for the production of the illustrated pages of the Official Gazette separate from all other work, or any bid may be accepted entire. All proposals must be submitted in duplicate, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, sealed, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Photolithographic Work, Patent Office." The proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. JOHN S. SEYMOUR, Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, photographic and other miscellaneous supplies, and for stationery for the Department of the Interior, its several bureaus and offices, and the Civil Service Commission. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, provisions, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, &c., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year above indicated. Also for such fuel, lumber, hardware, drugs, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, and other supplies as may be required by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Howard University, respectively, during the same period. At the same time and place proposals will also be received for the washing of towels for the department, its bureaus, and the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1897, as well as for the purchase during that period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. All bids except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, schedules of items, specifications, and instructions will be furnished to bidders on application to the Chief Clerk of the department; requests for blanks should specifically designate the class or classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All the proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. HOKE SMITH, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—General Land Office, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, May 7, 1896, for photolithographing and printing 15,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the United States, and 20,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the land States and Territories prepared in the General Land Office, year ending June 30, 1897. Specifications as to the character of the work, size of maps, quality of paper, may be procured at this office, where specimens will be exhibited to bidders, who must satisfy themselves as to all requirements. At the same time and place proposals will also be opened for photolithographing and printing such copies of township plats and other official plats constituting part of the official records of the office as shall be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid. Details and samples of the work to be done will be exhibited to bidders on application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Bonds with approved sureties for faithful performance of the work will be required. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be made in duplicate and addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for United States Maps," or, "Proposals for reproducing Township Plats," as the case may be. All proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. S. W. LAMOREUX, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until 2 P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its several branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the following supplies: Stationery, duplicating supplies, printers' material, and seed pockets; laboratory supplies, lumber, and packing boxes, fuel, painters' material, plumbers' material, ice, forage, car seals, card tags, and hog rings; brooms, brushes, etc.; flowerpots, cleaning carpets and washing towels; telegraph and hardware supplies, flags, instrument supplies, maps, map frames, and purchase of waste paper. Full information, with schedules and blanks, can be obtained upon application to the department, or the Weather Bureau. Persons applying should specify the class of articles upon which they desire to submit bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—War Department, Supply Division, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing stationery and miscellaneous supplies (consisting of brooms, brushes, soaps, towels, &c.,) for the War Department and its bureaus and offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Blank forms of proposals showing items and estimated quantities of stationery and miscellaneous supplies required will be furnished on application. Prop sals must be on blank forms furnished by the department, and securely inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed on outside of envelopes, "Proposals for Stationery," and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies," respectively, and addressed to R. J. WHITTON, Chief of Supply Division.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVIDS ISLand, N. Y. H., April 11, 1896.—Sealed bids, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., May 4, 1896, and then opened, for sidewalks. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Sidewalks," and addressed to Capt. J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF POST QUARTERMASTER, WEST Point, N. Y., April 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1896, for the construction of a guard house at the south gate. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River, between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn."

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, April 27, 1896, at 12 M.

Dated City Hall, New-York, April 22, 1896.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MODERATE SPECULATIVE DEMAND WITH PRICES BETTER.

Grain Influenced by the West and Firmer Cables—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Oats Dull and Steady—Provisions Firmer and More Active—Cotton Fairly Active and Easy—Coffee Dull and Lower.

The grain market was easier early in the day, but the later dealings showed an advance as influenced by the better cables and higher Western markets, with an increased business reported, mainly for local account. Provisions had a better inquiry and showed an improvement. Cotton was fairly active and a shade lower. Coffee was dull and lower on local realizing.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator		Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25½@	25¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.00 @	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	8 1-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @	5.17½
Beef, family	9.50 @	11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	14 @	..
Sugar, granulated	5½@	5¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	18¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10½@	10
Copper, lake	10¾@	..
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@¾c, with the West and on local realizing, rallied ⅝@1c on firmer cables, fair foreign buying, firmer West, and local covering, closing firm at ⅛@⅜c advance, with a fairly active local trade....Spot was ¼c higher and closed firm, with a moderate demand; sales, 24,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth, on private terms....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, no offers; No. 1 Northern, 76c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 27c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¾c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2¼c over May price, to arrive; 4 cars Manitoba, 6c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 15,784 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 18,440 bushels; receipts, 8,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 85,230 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance, through the strength in wheat and following the West....Spot was firm and very quiet; sales, 21,000 bushels, including 2,800 bushels export, to Liverpool, for export, on private terms; 1,200 bushels ungraded mixed at 35½c, elevator; 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 40¼c, elevator, and 13,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 40c, delivered....Receipts, 51,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 94,568 bushels....Clearances hence, 84,246 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 155,434 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were firm and unchanged, with only a moderate local inquiry....Spot were steady and in fair export demand, with 80,000 bushels white, clipped, taken at 28¼c, free on board, afloat....Sales, 108,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26¾c; No. 3 white at 25½c for 4,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@25¾c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¾c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 26¼c; track mixed, 25@26¼c; track white, 26@29c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 103,200 bushels; exports, 250 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	@	74¼
May	1,635,000	70⅝@71⅝	71¼
June	45,000	70⅜@71⅜	71⅜
July	1,980,000	70 1-16@71½	71⅜
August	15,000	70¼@71⅛	71⅛
September	35,000	70⅝@71⅞	71⅝
December	....	.. @..	73½
Total	3,110,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	10,000	36¼@36½	36¼
May	120,000	35⅞@36⅛	36⅛
July	35,000	36⅝@36⅞	36⅞
September	20,000	37⅛@38	38
Total	185,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	15,000	24⅝@24½	24½
July	25,000	24⅝@..	24⅝
No. 2 White—			
May	....	.. @..	28½
Total	40,000		

FLOUR—Business was again very slow, with prices generally firm and jobbers using up old purchases. Sales, 9,275 bbls, including of City Mills 2,875 bbls patents, 1,000 bbls clears, and 100 bbls extras, at quotations; 300 sacks No. 2 at $2.50, 600 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.90

Yesterday. Close: No. 1 hard, cash, 64¼c; April, 64¼c; May, 64⅝c; July, 65⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63c; April, 63c; May, 63⅝c; June, 64c; July, 64⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 59⅝@60⅝c; May, 60⅞c; No. 3, 58⅝@59⅝c; rejected, 55⅝@59⅜c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 64⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 63⅜c.

BUFFALO, April 24.—Spring wheat closed dull; unsettled for spot; cost, insurance, and freight firm, 2¾ under New-York May, for No. 1, hard, and 4 under for No. 1, Northern. Winter wheat closed ⅝ higher. Corn—Closed weak on track, ¼ lower for yellow; mixed steady. Oats—closed easy, unchanged. Barley—Sales all on private terms. Rye—No. 2, 42½@43c asked, store. Flour—Better demand and firm, unchanged. Mill Feed—Easy, unchanged. Canal Freights—Firm; wheat, 3½c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2½c, to New-York.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

BEEVES—Receipts were 100 cars, or 1,689 head; 75 cars consigned direct to exporters and city slaughterers, and 25 cars for the market. Trade opened sluggish at a decline of 10@15c on steers, while cows and bulls were firm. Market closed dull, with a few late arrivals unsold. Medium to prime native steers sold at $4@$4.30 per 100 lb, oxen at $3.45@$3.85; bulls at $2.80@$3.30, and cows at $1.45@$3.90 for poor to fair. No export demand. There was a fair trade in city-dressed beef sides at 6@7c per lb. Latest cable advices from London and Liverpool quoted refrigerator beef selling at 7½@8¼c per lb; American steers at 10@10¾c, dressed weight, and American sheep at 11½@13c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none. To-morrow the Mobile will take out 278 cattle and 2,700 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 278 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son; the Buffalo, 106 cattle and 575 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, making, with previously reported shipments, a total for the week of 2,517 cattle, 9,660 quarters of beef, and 2,786 sheep, all to Great Britain, with the exception of 6 cattle and 180 sheep.

CALVES—Receipts were 1,200 head, of which 1,169 head were for the market. Demand active at full Wednesday's prices, and all sold early at $4@$5.50 per 100 lb for common to prime veals and $5.62½@$5.75 for choice, and 1 extra veal brought $6. Dressed calves opened very firm and higher for country dressed, but late arrivals of the latter closed lower. City-dressed veals sold at 5½@6c, but at the close 7c was about the top; little calves at 3½@4¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 31 cars, or 6,360 head; 7 cars for export alive, 2 cars for city slaughterers, and 22 cars for the market, and, counting a single car held over yesterday, there were 23 cars on sale. Sheep were in fair demand and firm for all desirable grades, and lambs were 10@15c higher, with heavyweights selling slowly. Market closed quiet, with 3 cars to carry over. Poor to good wooled sheep sold at $3.25@$4.20 per 100 lb, with no really prime offered clipped do at $3.50@$4 for fair to choice; good to choice unshorn lambs at $5.25@$5.75; clipped do at $4.75½@$5. Spring lambs were nominally steady at $3@$6.50 per head. Dressed mutton firm at 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs higher at 8½@9½c, and country-dressed Spring lambs were steady at $3@$7 each.

HOGS—Receipts were 18 cars, or 3,059 head, including 52 head for sale. Market quoted steady at $3.75@$4.20 per 100 lb, and light pigs would probably bring $4.25@$4.30, if choice. Country dressed steady at 5@6c for medium to light weights.

BUFFALO, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,048 head; total for week thus far, 15,510 head; for the same time last week, 14,146 head; consigned through, 4,028 head; to New-York, 1,620 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened and closed steady; light steers, $3.50@$3.65; old to butchers', cows, $2.50@$2.75; veals higher; good to choice, $4@$4.50; fancy, $4.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,760 head; total for week thus far, 50,240 head; for same time last week, 51,520 head; consigned through, 3,300 head; to New-York, 4,640 head; on sale, 6,410 head; market opened a shade higher, but later ruled easier; closed weak, but with all sold; Yorkers, $3.87½@$3.90; pigs, $3.95@$4; mixed packers', $3.85@$3.90; medium, $3.80@$3.85; extreme heavy, $3.70@$3.75; roughs, $3@$3.15; stags, $2.25@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,200 head; total for week thus far, 40,200 head; for same time last week, 40,200 head, consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 6,800 head; market opened active and 5@10c higher for good handy weights, with others unchanged; closed heavy, but sold; prime clipped lambs, $4.90@$5; fair to good, $4.40@$4.85; culls and common, $3.50@$4.25; fair to best wool lambs, $4.50@$5.25; culls and common, $3.85@$4.40; mixed clipped sheep, good to choice, $2.50@$3.90; culls and common, $2@$3.30; mixed wool sheep, good to choice, $3.65@$4; culls and common, $2.50@$3.50; export clipped sheep, $3.40@$3.50; export heavy clipped lambs, $4.15@$4.20.

EAST LIBERTY, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand light; market unchanged; prime, $4.35@$4.45; good, $4.15@$4.25; good butchers', $3.90@$4.10; rough, fat, $3@$3.75; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3.70; fresh cows and springers, $15@$30 per head. Veal calves, $3.50@$4; heavy and fat calves, $2@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts light; demand good; prices 10@15c higher; prime medium, $3.80@$3.85; best Yorkers, $3.75@$3.80; heavy, $3.60@$3.65; roughs, $2.50@$3.25. Sheep—Supply light; demand good; market active; prime, $3.60@$3.70; good, $3.40@$3.55; fair, $3.10@$3.25; common, $2.75@$3; culls, $1.50@$2; choice lambs, $4.25@$4.50; common to good lambs, $3.50@$4; Spring lambs, $6@$8.

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—Hog—Receipts, 11,500 head; market opened firm and closed easy; light, $3.35@$3.45; mixed, $3.30@$3.45; heavy, $3.15@$3.35; pigs, $3.30@$3.55. Cattle—Receipts, 2 200 head; market firm; native steers, best, $3.65@$3.80; fair to good, $3@$3.80; cows and heifers, best, $2.50@$3.30; fair to good, $1.75@$2.85; Bulls, $2.25@$2.90; stockers and feeders, $3@$3.70; Texas and Western, $2.80@$3.40; calves, $4@$8. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market slow; lambs, $3.25@$4; muttons, $3@$3.40.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 367 head; market active, and prices shade higher; native steers, $3.25@$3.55; cows, $2.50@$2.80; calves, $4.25@$4.50; no Texas cattle on sale. Hogs—Receipts, 4,901 head; market strong and active, with prices 10c higher; heavy, $3.30@ $3.50; light, $3.40@$3.60; mixed, $3.20@$3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 187 head; market steady at yesterday's figures; natives, $3.50@$3.55; Spring lambs, $6; bucks, $2.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, April 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500 head; market stronger to 5@10c higher; common to extra steers, $2.20@$4.15; stockers and feeders, $2.90@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.40@$3.25; calves, $2.10@$4.60; Texas fed, $2.50@$3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 23,000 head; market firm and 2½@5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.40@$3.60; common to choice mixed, $3.40@ $3.70; choice assorted, $3.70@$3.80; light, $3.50@ $3.80; pigs, $2.95@$3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; market active and strong; inferior to choice, $2.40@$3.65; lambs, $3.30@$4.75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 60s; prime mess steady at 54s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, dull at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 31s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 30s; long clear middles, about 35 to 45 lb, steady at 26s 6d; do, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 26s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 25s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 29s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western spot steady at 25s. Cheese—American finest white firm at 44s, and do, colored, steady at 41s 6d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 18s. Cottonseed Oil—Refined refined dull at 16s 9d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 7d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 5s 6d. Corn—No. 2 Western, spot, steady at 3s 1d; April steady at 3s 1d; May steady at 3s 1d; June steady at 3s 1d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady: American middling, low middling clause, April del very, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 19-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 18-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 16-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 15-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 12-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, value; October and November delivery, 3 60-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 60-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 60-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 60-64d, buyers.

LONDON, April 24—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 33s 9d per quarter; March shipment, via Cape, 34s. Linseed cake, £12 12s 6d per ton for W. Coast. Linseed oil, 18s 6d@18s 7½d per cwt. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 26s 9d per cwt; Ceylon, 22s 9d. Whale oil, £17 10s per ton. Sperm oil, £30 per ton. Refined petroleum, 5½@ 5 5-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 23s per cwt. Resin, 5s per cwt for American strained, and 7s for do, fine. Australian Tallow—Beef, 18s 3d@19s per cwt; mutton, 19s 6d@20s 3d. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, fore quarters, 3s 6d@ 3s per 8 pounds, by the carcass; hind quarters, 3s 2d@3s 6d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7⅜c; middling, 7-11-16c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net receipts, 1,291 bales; gross, 1,317 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,936 bales; sales, 2,750 bales; stock, 101,668 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 15,994 bales; gross, 17,777 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,736 bales; Continent, 15,957 bales; coastwise, 1,285 bales; sales, 17,350 bales. Secretary Hester's New-Orleans Cotton Exchange statement: Cotton crop statement from Sept. 1 to April 24, inclusive: Port receipts, 4,958,003 bales, against 7,667,923 bales last year, 5,639,402 bales year before last, and 4,696,661 bales for same time in 1893; overland to mills and Canada, 739,826 bales, against 1,015,926 bales last year, 780,306 bales year before last, and 801,691 bales for same time in 1893; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 203,815 bales, against 125,858 bales last year, 106,634 bales year before last, and 156,919 bales for same time in 1893; Southern mill takings, net, 715,396 bales, against 661,237 bales last year, 577,437 bales year before last and 555,267 bales for same time in 1893; brought into sight during seven months and twenty-four days, to date, 6,617,040 bales, against 9,470,944 bales last year, 7,103,779 bales year before last, and 6,214,318 bales for same time in 1893; brought into sight for week, 59,315 bales, against 65,127 bales for the seven days ended April 24 last year, 53,031 bales year before last, and 33,664 bales for same time in 1893; brought into sight first twenty-four days of April, 189,433 bales, against 276,017 bales last year, 186,828 bales year before last, and 144,413 bales for same time in 1893. Comparisons in these reports are made up to corresponding date in last year, year before last, and in 1893, and not to close of corresponding week.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7c; net and gross receipts, 1,390 bales; sales, 587 bales; stock, 41,816 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 9,291 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,255 bales; Continent, 2,922 bales; coastwise, 789 bales; sales, 916 bales; spinners, 153 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 970 bales; exports, coastwise, 367 bales; sales, 303 bales; stock, 29,388 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 5,821 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,030 bales; sales, 1,012 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Fifth Avenue Corner Sold—Other Sales by the Brokers.

Mr. George R. Read has sold, for N. H. Frost, to an investor, the property at 297 and 299 Fifth Avenue, and 4 East Thirty-first Street, forming the southeast corner of the two streets. On the avenue front there are a four and a five story brownstone building, and on the street a two-story brownstone building. They have been altered for business purposes. The plot measures 49.7 by 100 on the avenue, and 25 by 98.9 on the street. The price paid was $475,000. This is the second time this year the property has been sold by Mr. Read.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co., with W. B. Taylor & Sons, have sold, for George W. Merrihew, the four-story dwelling 36 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.5, at $43,000.

Mr. J. Pierrepont Edwards is the purchaser of the dwelling 12 East Forty-sixth Street, hitherto reported sold.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold, for C. C. Shayne, to L. Woltson, at $140,000, the four-story business building 124 West Forty-second Street, 25 by 98.9. Mr. Shayne takes a lease of the property for ten years on a 5 per cent. basis. He bought the property in May, 1890, at $60,000. Mr. Easton has also sold, for Mrs. A. A. Gillies, to S. B. Rogers, the five-story flat 214 West Forty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Messrs. Schrag & Richtberg have sold, for the Schrankeisen estate, to Dr. J. B. McMahon, the four-story dwelling 322½ Lexington Avenue, 23.10 by 80. Dr. McManon will alter the building and occupy it.

The plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, hitherto reported sold by Mr. Henry Corn, was really exchanged, with Mr. John W. Condit, for the seven-story apartment house, known as the Lenox Hill, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Each parcel was put in at $200,000.

Mr. T. Scott has sold, for C. Levy, to S. Katz, the three-story brownstone dwelling 111 East Ninety-fifth Street, 18.6 by 100.8.

Mr. A. M. Graff has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 54 West Seventy-sixth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for Isaac Rothschild, to Emma Meichmann, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and Fox Streets, at $3,600.

Mr. L. Froehlich has sold for Carl Fischer, to L. Hellinger, the three-story brownstone dwelling 212 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 50 by 100, and, for John Todd, to John Casey, the three-story brick dwelling 60 East Eighty-seventh Street, 25 by 50 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $12,000, to John H. Bishop, for a party in interest, the three-story brick dwelling 344 West Thirty-first Street south side, 440 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 98.9.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Washington Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame tenements, by Alois A. Berman of 1,355 Franklin Avenue, owner; cost $12,000.

No. 172 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat and store, by John Frees of 612 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; cost $15,000.

Pilgrim Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Evelyn Place, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Herman Hinze of 372 Willis Avenue, owner; cost $1,000.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 195 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, by A. G. Bentley and J. H. Devoe of 1,581 Madison Avenue, owners; cost $7,000.

Taylor Street, north side, 180 feet west of Columbus Avenue, (West Farms,) for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Andrew J. Connell of 537 Third Avenue, owner; cost $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by William J. Brown of 190 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; cost $40,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 25 feet east of Van Nest Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles F. Gumpert of 872 Union Avenue, owner; cost $3,500.

Nos. 247 and 249 West Sixteenth Street, for a two-story brick stable, by Joel B. Wolfe of 104 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost $8,000.

Riverside Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, southeast corner, for six four-story brick dwellings, by Clarence F. True of 274 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost not given.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 435 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Sarah J. Steele of 112 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; cost $20,000.

Prospect Terrace, west side, 25 feet north of Twelfth Street, (William's Bridge,) for three two-story frame dwellings, by Ellen M. Chambers of 2,055 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost $10,500.

Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southwest corner, for four five-story brick flats and stores, by Gunder Johnson of 1,165 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost $95,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner, for a one-story brick store, by Alexander McSorley of 1,934 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; cost $3,500.

Cross Street, north side, 100 feet east of Minneford Avenue, City Island, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by George Lane of City Island, owner; cost $2,300.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, south side, 125 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, by Christopher Volkmann of 672 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; cost $12,000.

Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, northeast corner, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, by William Davis of 653 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; cost $3,000.

Webster Avenue and Anna Place, southeast corner, for three three-story frame tenements, by Anton Rinschler of 846 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; cost $15,000.

No. 580 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, by Adolph Hank of 1,580 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; cost $12,000

One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, between Brook and Cannon Avenues, for a one-story glass and frame conservatory, by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, owners; cost $500.

No. 118 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, by E. J. Winterroth of 120 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story and basement brick dwelling; cost $500.

Arthur and Tremont Avenues, northeast corner, by Bridget Murphy, alterations to a frame dwelling and store; cost $900.

No. 163 Bleecker Street, by Frederick M. Farrington of Passaic Bridge, N. J., owner, alterations to a three-story brick factory; cost $2,40.

No. 139 to 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Frank A. Seitz of 13 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick stable; cost $20,000.

High Bridge Road, north side, 100 feet west of King's Bridge Road, by J. S. Balcom of 587 High Bridge Road, owner, alterations to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost $200.

Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, northeast corner, by John and Matthias Haffen of 654 Courtlandt Avenue, owners, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost $1,000.

No. 221 East Forty-fifth Street, by John O. Roberts of 200 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 24.

6TH AV, s e corner of 81st St, 100x100; William Hyams and wife to John B. Smith $1

42D ST, 310 East; Morris Morrison and wife to Carrie Franklin 9,000

50TH ST, n s, 321 ft w of 1st Av, 16x 100.5; Markus Guttman and wife to Myer Bach and another, ex. prop. and.. 1

110TH ST, 139 East; Nathan Hutkoff to Robert Goeller, Q. C. 50

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Goeller to Franz Falk 1

133D ST, 42 to 46 West; Joseph L. O'Brien and another, executors of Maurice O'Brien to Joseph L. O'Brien and others 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 57.1 ft s of 97th St, 32.1x100; Maurice Blum to Josephine G. Blum 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 97th St, 32.1x100; Maurice Blum and wife to Henriette Blum 1

LENOX AV, w s, w corner of 113th St, runs n 100.11x w 394.2, to St. Nicholas Av, x s 118.5, to 113th St, x e 332.3, to Lenox Av; Charles N. Lee and others, executors of William H. Lee, to William F. Cronin 100

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene C. Potter 10

SAME PROPERTY; Louisa M. Lee to William F. Cronin 1

147TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; John Simpkins to Robert Wheelan. 10

147TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; John Simpkins to Robert Wheelan and wife to Isaac Schneer 27,500

121ST ST, 151 West; Eliza J. Worthley to John S. Chase 24,500

11TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 94.10; Edward McMahon to Margaret McMahon 1,500

34TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 98.9; Annie Grady to Mary Dux and another 1

51ST ST, s s, 380 ft e of 10th Av, 20x 100.5; William McBride and wife to D. G. Hildebrand 15,000

55TH ST, s s, 312.6 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x 100.5; Cacille Feder to Arthur Gorsch.. 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 127th St; John F. Comey and wife to Bessie F. Comey 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Eugene C. Potter and wife to John Casey 100

158TH ST, n s, at junction of s w s of Boulevard Lafayette, 152.1x84.9x176.1; Zimri West and wife to Joseph M. Ledwith 1

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 25x100; Simon B. Bernheimer and another to Ellen Williams 1

SAME PROPERTY; Ellen Williams to Jacob Wenner 6,500

LOTS 82, 83, 126, 236, and 263 to 265, map of East Tremont; William A. Cameron and others to Tremont Investment Company 1

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 173.6 ft n of Quarry Road, 18.6x100; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to William E. Buzby 1

LOTS 147, 150, 151, and 152, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Henry J. Karbach 100

ASH ST, s s, 125.6 ft w of Morris Av, 50x 100; Fanny Lomas to Annie E. Osborn.. 3,200

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, s s, Lot 553, map of George F. & E. Opdyke, 25x92.6x25x87.6; Mary Johnson to Anna F. Ramsdell 625

MULBERRY ST, 146; Irene C. Peterson to Delia M. Hughes 1

WEST 119TH ST, 225; Julia A. M. Marenner to John G. Bogert 1

33D ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x irregular; William Gibson and wife to Charles L. Allen, ½ part 10

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Gibson to Anna Y. Gibson, ½ part 10

SAME PROPERTY; William Gibson and wife to William Cranston 1

LOT 125, map of Charles Darke property; William O'Brien and wife to Alice Sergeant 1

PARK VIEW TERRACE, Lot 438, map of Jerome Terrace, 25.9x134.5x25.7x130.6; Etta M. Clymer to Edward M. Clymer. 2

109TH ST, s s, 83 ft e of 2d Av, 17x68; Edward O'Brien to Jacob Engel 4,000

LOTS 124, 125, and 126, map of property of Charles Darke; Timothy O'Brien to William O'Brien and another 1

Recorded Leases.

CORN, Charles, to Edward A. Crostic; 2,360 3d Av, second floor, 3 years $420

KNEER, Urban, to Daniel Sommer; 401 East Houston St. and 127 Sheriff St, 3 years 1,620

LUDEMANN, August, to Robert L. Packard; 174 Mercer St, store and part of basement 176 Mercer St, 10 years 720

RABBE, Frederick, to John Bosch; 83 Christopher St, n w corner of Waverley Place, 5 2-12 years 1,000

SCHNEIDER, Abraham and Solomon, to George Laubentracht; basement store, 136 Ridge St, 3 years 180

SCHAPPERT, Theresa, to David Reubold; 1,805 2d Av, store and basement, 5 2-12 years 744

Recorded Mortgages.

BROGAN, Charles, to Julius S. Todd; s e corner of Southern Boulevard and 167th St, 1 year $26,000

SAME to Henry D. Tiffany; same property, 1 year 2,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Joseph P. O'Donnell; s e s of Washington Av, 173.6 ft n e of Quarry Road, 1 year 500

BLOCH, Arthur and Samuel, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n w corner of Columbus Av and 88th St 65,000

SAME to Max Freund; same property, 1 year 10,000

CRONIN, William F., to the executors of William H. Lee, deceased; n w corner of Lenox Av and 113th St, 2 years 43,400

SAME to same; n s of 113th St, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years.. 48,500

SAME to Frederick G. Potter; n s of 113th St, 250 ft w of Lenox Av 16,000

CLYMER, Edward M. and wife to the executors of Isaac Levy, deceased; e s of Park View Terrace, 325 ft n of Wellesley St, 3 years 1,200

CASEY, John, to Eugene C. Potter; n w corner of Lenox Av and 113th St, 1 year.. 11,600

CRONIN, William, to the executors of William H. Lee, deceased; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av 14,500

CHALFIN, Jane V., to Thomas B. Connolly and another, trustees of Charles M. Connolly; n s of 47th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 4 years 2,800

DAIN, Marie R. A. S., to A. Emilius Outerbridge & Co.; s s of Brookline St., 138.5 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years 5,000

DUCKER, George M., to Frances A. B. Ward; e s of Minetta St, 47.5 ft s of Minetta Lane, 2 years 3,000

DIETER, Jacob, and wife to Adam Renz; n s of 5th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, lease, 5 years 5,000

FALK, Franz, to Louis B Rolston; 139 East 110th St, 1 year 500

SAME, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; same property, 3 years 15,000

FEINBERG, Benjamin, to Raphael Freedman; 204 East Broadway, installments. 6,000

FINCK, William H., to Ida A. Currier; s e corner of 11th Av and 45th St, 2 years. 2,000

FLANAGAN, William L., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w corner of Boulevard and 66th St, 3 years 300,000

SAME to James Flanagan; same property, 1 year 155,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to Cacilie Feder; 326 East 55th St, installments 2,000

HILDEBRAND, Diedrich G., to William McBride; s s of 51st St, 380 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 9,000

HALLEY, Mary E., to Martha J. Kelly; n s of Crotona Av, 178.6 ft e of Broad St, 3 years 3,500

HURLBUT, Hannah M. and Henry A. to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of 3d Av, 51 ft s of 135th St, 1 year 12,000

JELLIFF, Charles M., to Laura C. Strong; w s of Walton Av, 99.4 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 2,000

JOHANNESEN, Frederick O., and wife to Samuel Greason and another; 209 West 84th St, 4 months 1,725

JOHNSTON, Emeline, to Phebe A. Kendall; n s of 111th St, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 2 months 8,600

JANTZEN, Henry, to Henry C. Fedden; 586 3d Av, 1-6 years 1,500

KERVAN, Matthew C., to Edward Coffin; n w corner of 8th Av and 139th St, 1 year 100,000

KARBACH, Henry J., to Carl Rosenbaum; Lots 147 and 148, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 6,000

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 147, 150, 151, and 152, map of Section A, Vyse estate, (four mortgage) installments 4,300

KELLOCK, Mary, and others to Mary A. Selmes; e s of 11th Av, 25 ft n of 49th St, 3 years 2,000

KNECHT, Louis, and Jacob, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; n s of Stanton St, 28.1 ft e of Chrystie St, 1½ years 12,500

KIDANSKY, David, and wife and Harris Fine and wife to Emilie J. Murray; 95 East Broadway and 83 Henry S, 1 year 12,000

KARBACH, Henry J., to Carl Rosenbaum; Lots 150 and 151, map of Section A, Vyse estate, (two mortgages,) 3 years 6,000

LIVINGSTON, Maria A., to Charles P. Hallock; Boston, or Post, Road, at point 100 ft s w of road leading from West Farms to Westchester, 1 year 200

LEDWITH, Joseph M., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; west corner of 158th St and Boulevard Lafayette, demand 15,000

SAME to Emily S. Dow; s w corner of 9th Av and 41st St, 6 months 7,000

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Hudson Pasterboard; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 134th St, note 958

MOORE, Marion A., to Frank Purrington; n s of 142d St, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 2,500

SAME to Richard Cummings; n s of 142d St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 3,000

SAME to J. Allen Townsend; same property, demand 3,000

McLEAN, Donald, and wife, to Caroline B. Cauldwell; w s of Myrtle Av, 69 ft n of 176th St, 3 years 5,200

SAME to George G. Milbank, guardian of Adele and Marion S. Keys; w s of Myrtle Av, 92 ft n of 176th St, 3 years 5,250

MEDICUS, Charles F. E., and wife to Mary L. Higgins, guardian of Eloise L. Breese; s s of 38th St, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 20,000

NEW-YORK REALTY COMPANY to United States Trust Company of New-York; 21 Arden Lane, 1 year 90,000

MILLER, Andrew, and wife to Elizabeth B. Sykes, trustee; 113 West 48th St, demand 5,000

MARMARSTEIN, Joseph, to George Brookwayer; s s of Pierce Av, 100 ft e of Deane Place, 3 years 1,000

O'BRIEN, William, and wife, to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; n s of Fort Independence St, 193.8 ft s w of Giles Place, 1 year 2,300

O'BRIEN, Mary C., to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New-York City; s s of 142d St, 650 ft e of Willis Av, installments 2,880

RICE, Nellie, to Thomas E. Greacen; Lot 395, map of Section A, Vyse estate; 3 years 3,000

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, installments 1,025

ROANE, James H., and George B. to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft n of 62d St, 1 year 8,000

REYNOLDS, Pauline, to Marie B. Starbuck; n s of 8th Av, lot being e ½ of Lot 983, map of Wakefield, 3 years 1

SCHNEER, Isaac, to Clara Sacks; 117 West 120th St, 5 years 18,000

SEABURY, George J., to United States Trust Company, New-York; n e s of Malden Lane, 48.1 ft n w of William St., 3 years 110,000

SUNDERMANN, George H., and wife to Wilhelmina Neudorffer; s w corner of 10th Av and 43d St, 3 years 4,500

TERRILL, Nellie L., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; s s of 125th St, 290 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 27,500

TIFFANY, Henry D., and wife to Charles F. Stone; n w s of Stebbins Av, 150 ft s w of 169th St, 1 year 700

WILDER, Mary A., to William C. Palmer; n s of 38th St, 137 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 100

SAME, to Joseph W. Lawrence; same property, 1 year 4,000

WHELAN, Robert, to John Simpkins; s s of 147th St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 3,000

WEISBERGER, Aaron, and wife to Joseph S. Gans; 59 Lewis St, notes.. 2,500

ZIMMERMANN, Albert, and wife to Solomon Marx; s s of 73d St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSKEY, Eliza J., committee of Mary W. Wright, to Fannie E. Wright, administratrix of Mary W. Wright $1

BORMANN, William H., to Louisa Widder 2,000

GILLILAN, William, to John H. Tingley.. 20,000

GAYNOR, Edward F. J., to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.... 1

HYATT, Augusta, executrix of Rachel A. Hyatt to Agnes H. Robinson 1

HYATT, Augusta, to Agnes H. Robinson, all title 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to B. Aymar Sands and another, executors of Samuel S. Sands, (two assignments).... 31,053

POTTER, Frederick, to George W. Smith. 40,000

PHILLIPS, Henry R., to George W. Smith 50,000

ROBINSON, Agnes H., executrix of Rachel A. Hyatt, to Augusta Hyatt..... 1

TODD, Judson S., to Thomas S. Walker.. 1

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Charles F. Stone. 800

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr. 11,000

Lis Pendens.

CATHARINE ST, s e corner; Lot 290, map of Village of East Tremont, 82x112.6x74.6x112.6; also, s e s of Boulevard, 86.7 ft n e of 136th St, 28.10x88.3x25x102.9; Owen O'Gorman against Anne O'Gorman and others, (partition.)

3D AV, s w corner of 164th St, 47.8x95.3x47.5x00; Lizzie McGovern, individually and as executrix, against Peter H. Hynes, individually and as executor, &c., and another, (partition.)

MONROE ST, 51 and 53; Michael Nuhn against Andrew Martin and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

106TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Frederick H. Gillett and another, executors, against Edwin S. Updike, Sr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

103D ST, 109 West; Hugo D. Rosendorf against Henry Junge and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

97TH ST, 169 West; Edward Hymes against James G. Wright, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

COLUMBIA ST, 86, and 87 Cannon St; Balthasar Diehl against Louis Lesser and Morris Goldstein, owner; Louis Lese, contractor $7,735

LONGFELLOW AV and Jennings St, s w corner, 100x100; William L. Conway to Henry H. Neethardt, owner and contractor 85

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Catharine E. Rapp against Peter and Johanna Saltuary, owners; Peter Saltuary, contractor 27

FOREST AV and 165th St, n e corner, 25x 100; Karl Mathiasen against Valentine Lynch, owner, and James M. Hoffman. 308

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.